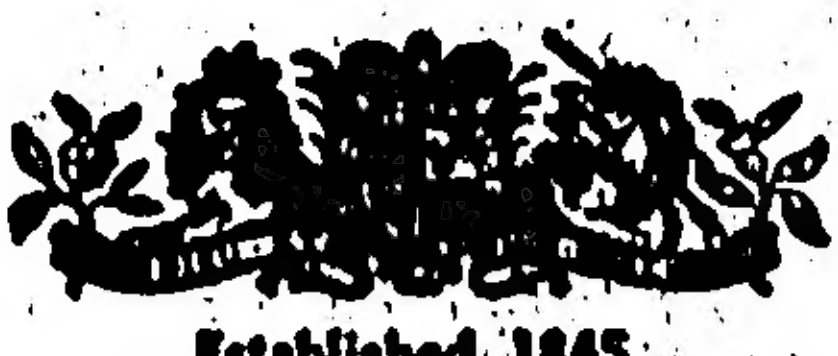


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Welcome Appointment

THE news that a Hongkong University woman graduate has been appointed to the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology is an event of special interest to the Colony. It is described as "a milestone in the history of the University"; properly so, for Professor Dunphy Wai-chun Chun is the first woman professor to be appointed since the University's foundation in 1911. That she is also a graduate of the University and only the third to have held a chair is another factor which makes this appointment particularly pleasing. The reasons for this should be obvious beyond the fact that a local resident has distinguished herself in this way. To present students, ambitious graduates and Hongkong men and women now holding sound professional positions in the community it is immensely encouraging to know that ability and enterprise of the kind shown by Professor Chun in her career can be so handsomely rewarded. It may be argued that not all the deserving have equal opportunities, particularly for trips home to qualify in their special field of interest.

It is an argument that at one time might have been valid; but in an age where the distribution of scholarships and a more liberal and, indeed, realistic recognition of ability, outside of all other factors, have opened new horizons for so many in leading academic and industrial institutions abroad, opportunities have long ceased to be the preserve of the privileged few. This is true not only of Hongkong but of most parts of the world today. Miss Chun's personal success together with the wise choice made by the University authorities therefore merit high commendation and public welcome.

Watches On Show

THE first exhibition of watches and clocks now being held on the central reclamation focuses attention on what has become an important feature of the Colony's entrepot trade in recent years. Oddly perhaps, for Hongkong, this is an example of the Colony's value to Europe as a trade centre serving the Far East and Southeast Asia. In previous years its main function as an entrepot has been for trade between China and the rest of the world. As far as Europe's and Britain's watch and clock makers are concerned the Colony is a useful point of distribution to countries in this area as well as being itself a big market for their products. A visit to the exhibition emphasises this. Comments have already been made that the lack of price tags on the exhibits makes it hard for the individual to choose and that even if he does choose he cannot buy at the exhibition.

Here other factors arise: the fierce competition among agents, and retail trading practices in Hongkong. After a little thought it will be agreed that it would be unfair to expect agents to stipulate prices and would in fact compromise their ability to bargain. What the exhibition has done is to attract experts from all over Southeast Asia. And what the exhibition is doing is to give the experienced watch dealers visiting the Colony an easy chance of seeing all wares which are available to them through the free port of Hongkong. For this and other reasons the first watch exhibition is a welcome addition to the Hongkong economic year and it is to be hoped other agents importing from Europe for Asia, follow the watch trade's initiative.

ISRAEL REBUFFS AMERICA

No Withdrawal From Egypt Without Guarantees

Washington, Feb. 17.

Israel today rebuffed a new US attempt to settle the Israeli-Egyptian crisis, apparently on grounds that the plan did not provide adequate guarantees of her security and rights.

Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban outlined his country's stand to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in his third meeting with the Secretary in 48 hours. Dulles immediately relayed the report to President Eisenhower at Thomasville, Georgia. Shortly afterward, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told reporters there that the results of the meeting were "negative." He said Israel had refused to abide by US and United Nations requests to withdraw its forces from Egyptian territory.

Eban conceded as he emerged from Dulles' home that no definite time had been set for another meeting — an indication that the two countries were far apart. But he said Israel and the United States are "always in touch" and that "matters are always under consideration."

In this connection, Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir said today the Jewish forces would be withdrawn immediately from the coast of Aqaba if the United States would guarantee to protect Israeli shipping in the waterway.

But she said the US so far had refused to give Israel any such from-clad guarantees. This was backed up by a special statement issued by Mr. Eisenhower at Thomasville, again urging Israel to withdraw from Egyptian territory.

In effect, the President said the United States is not prepared to grant any more concessions to Israel.

Ike's Statement

In a written statement, President Eisenhower said: "The United States has renewed its plea to Israel to withdraw in accordance with the repeated demand of the United Nations, and to rely upon the resolution of all friends of justice to bring about a state of affairs which will conform to the principles of justice and of international law and serve impartially the proper interests of all in the area."

Mr. Eisenhower's statement added: "This, the United States believes, should provide a greater source of security for Israel than an occupation, continued contrary to the overwhelming judgment of the world community."

The statement said the US would "strive to remain true to, and support, the United Nations in its efforts to sustain the purposes and principles of the UN charter as the world's best hope of peace."

Maximum Assurance

The statement said the US Government considered Israel had received "the maximum assurance it can reasonably expect at this juncture, or that can be reconciled with fairness to others."

The President then reviewed the efforts made to obtain the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory and made public the text of an American memorandum sent to Israel on February 11, containing the UN action plan for the Middle East.

The US memorandum had asked Israel to withdraw her troops from the Gaza strip and the Gulf of Aqaba region.

Solemnly Bound

"But all members of the United Nations are solemnly bound by the charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in their international relations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any state."

These undertakings seem to preclude the use of the forcible seizure and occupation of other lands as bargaining power in the settlement of international disputes.

Press secretary Hagerty refused to reply to newspapermen who asked if there were chances that the United States would join the countries who wanted to take economic sanctions against Israel.

The Eisenhower statement said that France and Britain had withdrawn "promptly and unconditionally" in response to the same United Nations resolution that called for Israel to withdraw.

"Do Likewise"

The President said that these two countries "deferred to the overwhelming judgment of the world community that a solution of the difficulties with Egypt should be sought after withdrawal and not made a condition precedent to withdrawal."

"The United States believes that Israel should do likewise," the statement said, adding the United States was "aware of the fact that Israel had legitimate grievances and should in all fairness see a prospect of reconciling them."

He said the United Nations General Assembly "gave such a prospect" when it approved Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld's report on February 2.

The American plan would "further assure" this prospect being fulfilled, United Press and France-Press.

Bad Day For Rebels

Algiers, Feb. 17.

About 150 insurgents have been killed in Algeria in the past 24 hours, including 45 in a battle in the Aures mountains and 65 in clashes in the W. G. official sources reported here today.

An official communiqué said 150 terrorist killers and 170 others had been arrested since January. —Reuter.

DEATH OF FAMED PIANIST

Los Angeles, Feb. 17. Josef Hofmann, famed pianist, died last night in a Los Angeles nursing home. He was 81.

He had lived in Los Angeles since 1930. Mr. Hofmann first came to the attention of the musical world as a Polish child prodigy who began to perform on the piano at the age of five.

He came to the United States in 1927 at the age of 11 and astounded the musical world with his artistry. In addition to being a concert pianist, he was a composer, teacher, director of a conservatory and an inventor of automobile accessories. —Reuter.

Gelignite Theft: Nationwide Alert

Elburton, Devon, Feb. 17. Police stations throughout Britain were alerted tonight following the theft of 800 sticks of gelignite from a stone quarry here.

The quarry's explosives store was entered by raiders who smashed padlocks on the door.

A nationwide police alert was made because of the size of the haul.

Police said they believed the theft to be the work of "someone outside the west country."

There was no comment on suggestions that the raid might be the work of the outlawed Irish Republican Army which has made past hauls of explosives and arms in Britain. —Reuter.

Argument Ends In Gun Fight

Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 17. One man was killed and six persons were wounded today when four men engaged in a gun battle which apparently was touched off when a man stepped on a woman's toe.

Police said witnesses told them the man had stepped on a woman's foot and in the ensuing argument an insulting remark was made to the woman.

James D. Starks, 28, was killed. Wounded were Alonzo Klumbrough, 33, Reuben Starks, 25, a brother of the dead man, Clara Rocha, 38, James Milligan, 21, John Charley, 22, and Jennie Brown, 24.

Williams, Reuben Starks and Blackman Houston were jailed on an open charge for investigation. —United Press.

Vast Oil Pipeline Project

Bagdad, Feb. 17. A vast new pipeline project, aimed at boosting Iraq's oil output to 120 million tons annually by 1960 will be discussed at an important meeting of the Iraqi Petroleum Company's Board of Directors in London tomorrow, official quarters said here today.

The project would link the Iraqi oilfields with ports on the Persian Gulf and East Mediterranean and thus provide an alternate outlet in case of trouble in either of these areas, the sources said.

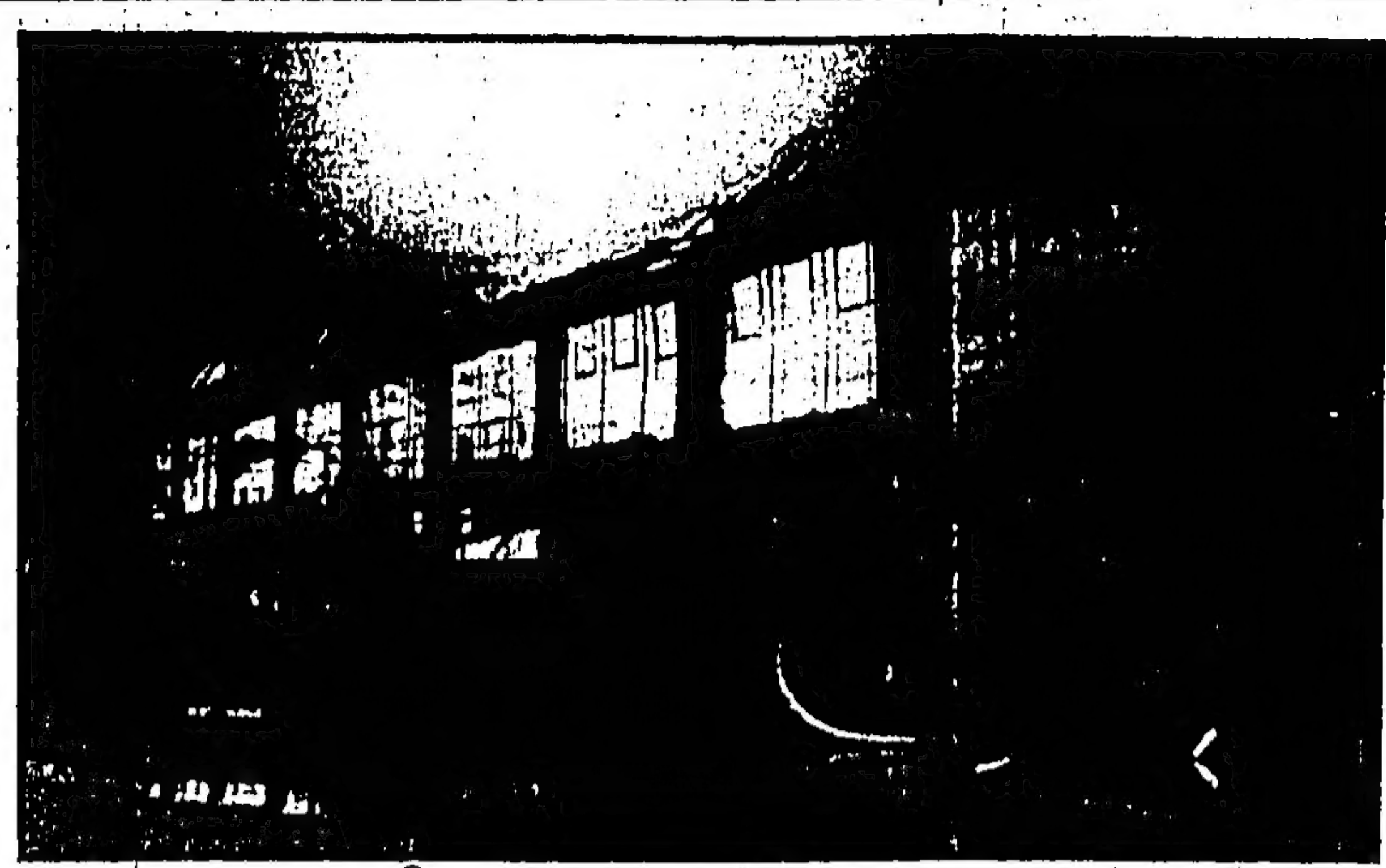
They said the Iraq government attached great importance to the pipeline network, which would start at the Persian Gulf port of Al Ahmadi in British-protected Kuwait and pass through Iraq's northern oilfields en route to three Mediterranean ports.

These ports would be Alexandria in Turkey and the existing pipeline terminals of Banias in Syria and Tripoli in the Lebanon.

An Iraq finance ministry source said this was the only way to maintain stability of Iraq's oil exports whatever happened in the political field.

The Iraq Petroleum Company's Managing Director, Sir Stephen Gibson, was contacted about the project before leaving here for London last Tuesday, this source said.

If the Board accepts the project in principle it will still have to seek the permission of the Kuwait authorities to lay part of the line in their territory, this source added. —France-Press.



FIRE DISASTERS

80 FEARED DEAD IN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

Warrenton, Missouri, Feb. 17.

An explosion and fire mushroomed through a three-storey old people's home here today, trapping many of the patients and visitors inside.

There was no immediate official count of the dead and injured. Dr. F. H. Knigge, Warren County Coroner, said between 70 and 80 persons were unaccounted for.

One body, that of a young man, was recovered from the ruins but was unidentified. The home was said to house 194 persons. Dr. Knigge said that many were rescued and taken to private homes in the area by people who rushed to the flaming building.

FLAMES, THEN EXPLOSION

Warren Stewart, service station operator across the street from the structure — the Kalle Jang Memorial Home — said he saw the fire start and rushed to help evacuate patients.

Mr. Stewart, one of the first to arrive on the scene, said the explosion followed the fire and could have been caused by leaking gas. The flames, he said, were fed by the gas as no one turned off the main valve of the tanks.

The home was heated by steam generated in another building. But butane gas was used for cooking purposes. Mr. Stewart said fire "just mushroomed right through the building."

Earl Comer said he carried four persons out of the building through windows. —United Press.

6 CHILDREN KILLED

Centerville, Tenn., Feb. 17. A small fire that "exploded into an inferno" swept a frame house early today, killing a mine worker's wife and six children as they slept.

A neighbour and a passerby pulled the father, Adolph Shelby, 48, from the burning house, but they were unable to reach the others because of the rapidly-spreading flames. —United Press.

13 Die In Market Blaze

Tokyo, Feb. 18. Thirteen people perished in a fire which destroyed the central market at Kagoshima, Kyushu Island, on Sunday night.

Three of the victims were children. —France-Press.

Car Factory Blaze

Flames envelop the Jaguar car works at Coventry in the disastrous fire which caused damage estimated at several million pounds and set back production for some time. —Reuterphoto.

Red Reinstated

Paris, Feb. 17. The central committee of the French Communist Party announced here tonight that Charles Tillon, former member of its political bureau who was removed from office in 1952, has been reinstated. The announcement said: "Comrade Charles Tillon is restored to all the rights and duties which accompany the quality of a member of the party." —Reuter.

Big Opium Haul

Colombo, Feb. 17. A Customs and Police raid on a house in Colombo today yielded 120 pounds of opium ready for distribution. Customs officials said they believed the opium had been smuggled in from India. The occupant of the house was arrested. —United Press.

Middle East "Doctrine" Fight Not Yet Over

Washington, Feb. 17. Two United States senators warned today that they would urge further changes in the administration's Middle East resolution during the Senate debate on the measure due to start tomorrow. Senators Paul H. Douglas and Joseph C. O'Mahoney, both Democrats, said in separate interviews they believed the Senate foreign relations and armed services committees overlooked some important points when they re-wrote the resolution.

The re-written version of the House-approved resolution authorizes President Eisenhower to dispense economic aid and use troops, if he

Protest Over Singapore Press "Censorship"

Singapore, Feb. 17. Viscount Astor of Hever, Chairman of the Commonwealth Press Union, has protested against the Singapore government's recent seizure of press material and photographs on the Suez fighting. It was reported here today.

The Straits Times said the letter, addressed to Mr. Lim Yew-hock, the Chief Minister, objected to "censorship" of Singapore newspapers. This British-owned daily did not publish the letter, but said in a news report that the letter had been referred to the Attorney-General, Mr. C. H. Butlerfield for consideration.

The Singapore government invoked the Undesirable Publications Ordinance in November to intercept air packages containing press material, including photographs on the Middle East crisis. A "MISTAKE"

The material had been sent from London, addressed to the Straits Times.

The photographs were returned later with an apology that a mistake had been made.

A few days later the Singapore government announced that the search at the airport of press material from Britain had been stopped.

In Singapore tonight, Mr. M. P. D. Nair, assistant minister to the Chief Secretary, said he was keeping a close watch on the operation of the Undesirable Publications Ordinance.

SIMILAR LAWS

Mr. Nair said: "Any complaints arising from its implementation will be taken into consideration."

He said he was asking for copies of similar laws operating in Ceylon and India.

What he would do depended on the result of his survey. (The seized photographs were of Suez Canal scenes and a cartoon by Giles of the Daily Express. At the time the Straits Times in an editorial attacked the government for "backdoor censorship.") —Reuter.

MENON'S HOPE

Washington, Feb. 17. The Indian ambassador, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said today that he was "not without hope" that Communist China would release the ten Americans still in its prisons "fairly soon."

—United Press.

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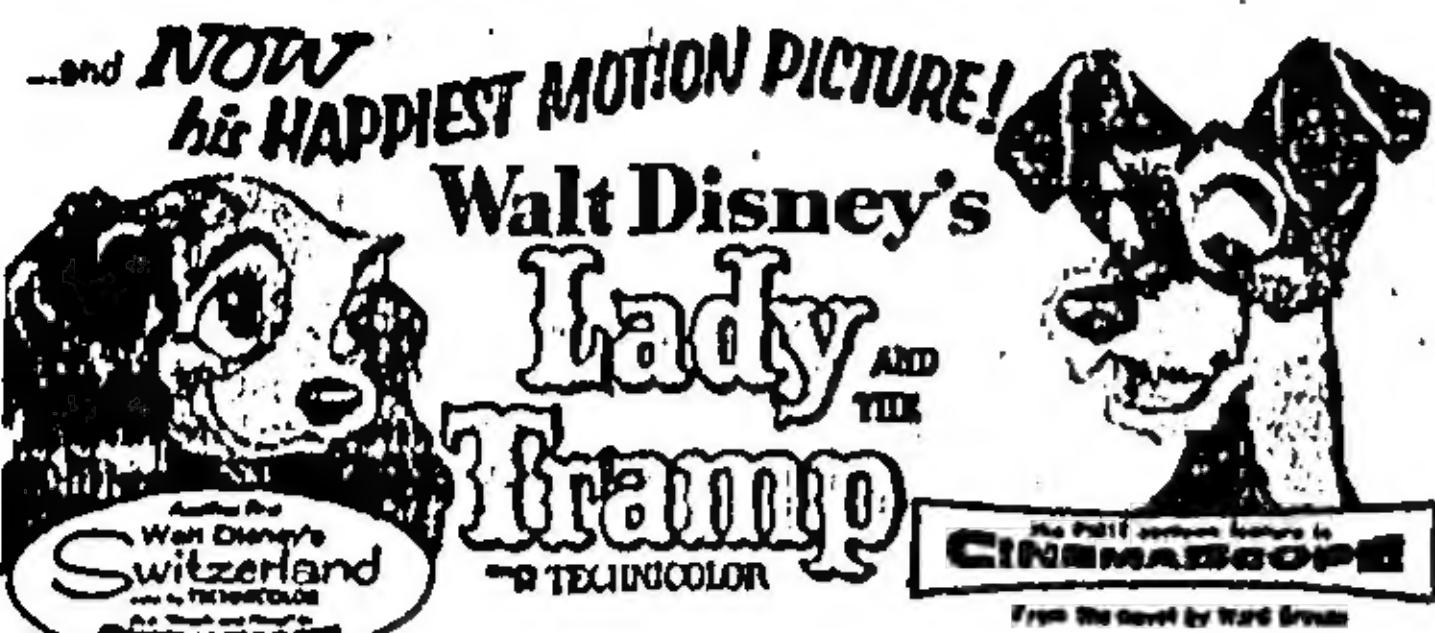
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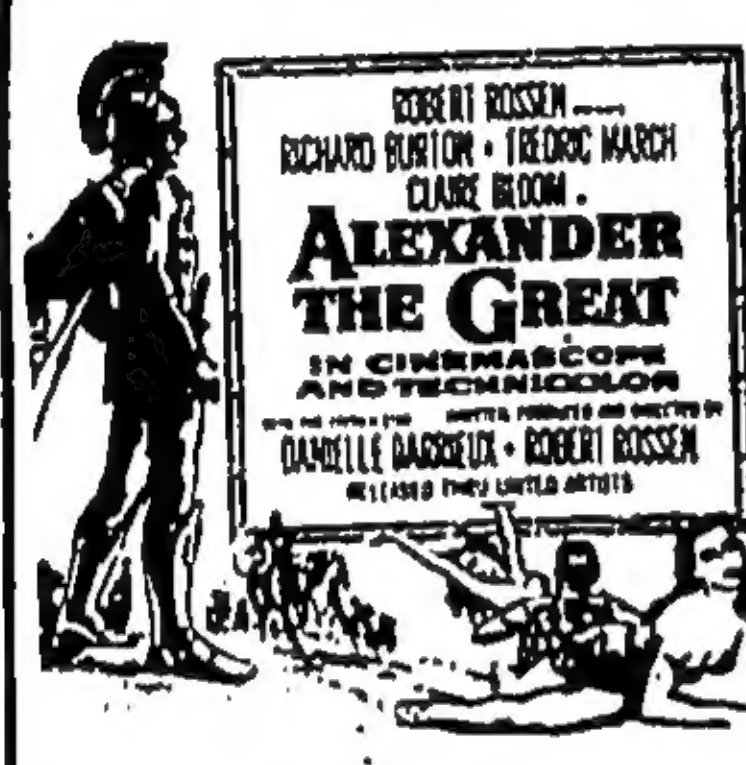
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The Fightest story of fighting men ever told... with the most intense battle action!



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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



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ATOMS FOR
Republicans Warn
Of Rough
Senate Passage

Washington, Feb. 17.

Republican leaders have warned the White House that the atoms for peace treaty, first proposed by President Eisenhower, is headed for rough going in the Senate, it was learned today.

Mr. Eisenhower is expected to send a special message to the Capitol soon, asking the Senate to ratify the agreement signed by 70 nations at the United Nations last October.

Whether the opposition cited by Republican leaders is strong enough to block ratification of the agreement remained to be seen.



Mr. Harold Evans, newly-appointed public relations advisor to the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Mr. Evans, who will also act as public relations advisor to Dr. Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in his capacity as co-ordinator of Government information services, formerly was chief information officer at the Colonial Office.—Reuterphoto.

Reunification

Of Germany

GUARDED
SOCIALIST
SUPPORT

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 17.

German Socialist leader Erich Ollenhauer today gave guarded support to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's plan for a four-nation study on German unification.

Ollenhauer is visiting historic Williamsburg on a one-day rest from conferences in Washington and New York.

"I think it would be good to have this discussion as a preparation for a full-dress, four-power conference on Germany," Ollenhauer said.

Adenauer and the big three Western powers agreed last week to have their representatives meet in Washington next month for exploratory talks in ways to achieve unification.

CAREFUL STUDY

But German Socialist sources said Ollenhauer and his aides would give careful study to the Chancellor's plans before commenting further on them. They said there seems to be a chance that Adenauer was "playing politics" in the timing of his announcement.

Ollenhauer told reporters that the German Socialist Party has asked the Bonn Government to take the initiative in reopening the long-stalled unification question.

"If the Chancellor starts out in this direction, we're in favour of it," Ollenhauer said.

Ollenhauer said he would confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles tomorrow morning. He emphasised that his party is not in favour of leaving NATO now.—United Press.

Indications were that the outcome may well be determined by how strongly Mr. Eisenhower and his aides press for its approval.

Supply Material

The treaty provides for the establishment of an international atomic energy agency. As a member, the United States would supply nuclear material to the group. The plan was proposed by the President in his widely-quoted speech before the United Nations General Assembly in December 1953.

One well-informed Republican Senator, who opposes the treaty, said: "As of now, I don't know whether they could get it ratified or not."

A Democrat with considerable seniority said he thought the treaty would win ratification. But he said he would vote against it.

Both Senators asked they not be identified now. But both said they planned to speak against the treaty after it has been submitted formally.

There has been little public comment on the treaty so far. Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican) attacked it recently in a speech stating that the plan is tantamount to giving policemen's weapons to gangsters. Senator John Bricker (Rep.) has stated that the treaty must be studied "very carefully."

Private Doubts

Senator Bricker, a member of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, has said the Senate must decide whether the treaty adequately protects the interests of the United States.

The private doubts voiced by other Senators echo, in some degree, the concern expressed by Senator Bricker. They centre on these points:

★ 1. Will the 5,000 kilograms of Uranium 235 which the United States has promised to furnish to the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency find its way into Communist hands?

★ 2. What benefits could the United States get from the treaty that would compensate for the risks involved in making nuclear materials and knowledge available to an international agency?—United Press.

Pontecorvo
At Research
Institute

Moscow, Feb. 17.

Scientists of 12 countries, among them Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, former British atom scientist, are working at the Soviet joint nuclear research institute at Dubna, near here, Tass said today.

The agency quoting an article in the newspaper Soviet Russia, said the institute was equipped with a recently-built synchrotron with an estimated capacity of 10,000 million electron volts.

The institute laboratories were studying the nature of elementary particles, their mutual interaction as well as their interaction with atom nuclei of various elements.

The newspaper said that Dr. Pontecorvo was working on the institute's staff which also included an East German Nobel prize winner, Professor Gustav Herz, and scientists of Russia, China, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and other countries.

(Last September) it was reported that the synchrotron at Dubna's "atom city" would be biggest in the world when completed.

(Dr. Pontecorvo, former senior principal scientific officer at Britain's Harwell research station, went to Russia in 1950).—China Mail Special.

PEACE BILL
Supreme Champion

Champion Volkrick of Worden, a three-year-old keeshond (Dutch barge dog) with her owner, and the trophy, after being adjudged Supreme Champion at Crufts Dog Show at Olympia in London. Earlier, she had won the Crufts Cup for the best non-sporting dog.—Reuterphoto.

RUSSIA ADMITS
PROSTITUTION

Moscow, Feb. 17.

The trade union paper Trud today published the first public admission that prostitution exists in the Soviet Union and called for strict punishment of guilty girls.

In a carefully worded article on the hitherto taboo subject, the newspaper described "so-called girls of light conduct" who promenade the streets of central Moscow "looking for pickups."

The paper rapped those who pretend prostitution does not exist, and those who close their eyes to it.

Heritage Of Past

"It is impossible to remain silent about this, impossible shamefully to close the eyes and say 'this doesn't exist here,'" it said.

It declared that only a few individuals were carrying on this way of life—"a heritage of the past."

According to Trud, the girls do not want to make an honest living but seek a "fast life."

Nadezhda, a skilled embroiderer, arrested after a pick-up, seemed completely unembarrassed, Trud complained, as she sat in the police station.

Nadezhda earned good pay when she worked, but "preferred restaurants, revelries and took a dangerous and scandalous road," Trud said.

Another girl, Vacentina, also arrested for prostitution, was described as a dressmaker who could earn a good living. But she also didn't want honest work.

Trud said there is no law under which these women can be punished, "although they have committed a crime against our morals."

Violated Basic Law

"Haven't they violated the basic law of our Socialist society—he who does not work, does not eat?" it asked. "Isn't it time to punish such people and punish them severely so that nobody will become accustomed to take such a scandalous path?"

The existence of prostitution in Moscow has been known to the capital's residents and foreigners for many years, but only with the publication of the Trud article has the fact been disclosed in the Soviet press.

In the past, the Soviets have officially denied prostitution existed here, since they claim socialism had wiped out the conditions which create prostitution. They said women sold themselves only under capitalism.

Hiding Faces

The newspaper also published a picture of women sitting in a taxi hiding their faces, since

often the girls cruise around in cabs looking for pickups. Police who patrol the area seem well aware of what is going on, but apparently choose to look the other way.

During the tourist season, the girls seem to disappear from circulation. Gossip has it that this is simply an official measure to clean up the centre of Moscow.—United Press.

Control Of
Atomic Energy

Tokyo, Feb. 17.

A member of the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission confirmed here tonight that the Commission had drafted a bill which will place all atomic reactors, materials and fuels under strict government control.

The Commission member said the bill was designed to exclude private enterprise from the construction and inspection of atomic reactors. The new bill would place all reactors under the direct control of the State Minister in charge of Atomic Energy Production and no private organisation or group would be allowed to experiment with reactors without official permission.—Reuter.

MORE BOMBS
IN HAVANA

Havana, Feb. 17.

The 15th and 16th bombs since constitutional guarantees were suspended in Cuba on January 15 exploded here last night.

There were no victims but damage was widespread, police said.

Two unidentified men have been arrested for suspected connection with terrorist acts, police added.

Police also announced that a 16-year-old youth was arrested for carrying four dynamite sticks in a package.—United Press.

EMPIRE

FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
THE FUNNIEST MOVIE IN MAYBE TWENTY YEARS!

Easing Britain's
Defence Burden
German Talks Reopen

Bonn, Feb. 17.

The Anglo-German negotiations on a West German financial contribution to ease Britain's defence burden have reopened here after a week's interruption.

When they were adjourned on February 8 the two delegations announced that West Germany had agreed to help Britain solve her foreign currency difficulties in two main ways: through a "defence contribution" in cash and by depositing large sums in sterling in the Bank of England.

The defence contribution made up of a sum towards the costs of Britain's four divisions and tactical air force stationed here and another amount called "martial aid" are expected to total about 600,000,000 marks (about 60,000,000 sterling).

Less Palatable

This is more than Britain obtained for the current year which was 400,000,000 (about 40,000,000 sterling) but less than she had asked for, which was about 800,000,000 (about 80,000,000 sterling) the equivalent of the total annual expenditure in marks on her forces here.

The announcement that Britain intends to cut her forces in West Germany is likely to make the costs agreement still less palatable to West German public opinion already not very taken with the idea.

Observers consider there is bound to be a widespread feeling that West Germany is being "asked to pay 50 per cent more for 50 per cent less."

In fact the negotiations have been conducted throughout on the basis of the forces that Britain plans actually to have in West Germany during the period covered by the talks the financial year 1957-58. The Germans have shown great understanding for Britain's case, which is that she is carrying an unreasonably large share of the burden for the common defence especially in view of her foreign exchange difficulties and of West Germany's seriously delayed defence buildup.

Agree To Cut

The projected British troop cuts have not affected the talks and there is no reason why the meeting of the Western European Union Ministerial Council on February 26 at which the cuts will be discussed should have any influence on final agreement.

British sources here do not expect strong German opposition to the British cuts at this meeting. There is no doubt that the Germans would prefer British troops here to remain at present strength. But they

agree Britain must cut somewhere and attach importance to the prospect of increased fighting efficiency in the troops that remain.—China Mail Special.

Replacement
Of Merchant
Fleet

Washington, Feb. 18.

Scientists, naval architects and marine engineering experts will meet officials of the United States Maritime Commission here on Tuesday to discuss maritime research and development—particularly the United States plans to eventually replace its merchant fleet with nuclear powered vessels.

Announcing this today, Mr. Clarence Morse, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, said the conference will chart a long range course on research and development.

"The meeting," he said, "is expected to discuss the application of the latest progress in science and technology to current Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration plans for the replacement on the United States merchant marine."

"The agenda of the meeting will also include discussions on nuclear propulsion and the possible eventual conversion of American merchant vessels to this form of power."

"We must address ourselves to cargo handling methods and automation as applied to the loading and unloading of ships as well as to the improvement of the ship's hulls and their propulsion machinery."—China Mail Special.

Bus Boycott
Extension

East London, Feb. 17.

African leaders here today decided to extend South Africa's six-week-old bus boycott to East London.

The boycott in support of Africans' economic and political grievances, is at present in force in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth.

The decision to boycott buses in East London was taken today by the local branch of the African National Congress, —Reuter.

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Pakistan's 'War Of Nerves' Against India

US DIFFERS ON OBLIGATIONS OF DEFENCE PACTS

Washington, Feb. 17.

Premier Hussein Suhrawardy's statement that the Baghdad and SEATO powers were "bound" to go to Pakistan's aid if that country is attacked by India was regarded here today as part of a "war of nerves" between the two countries.

United States officials declined to comment formally on the Pakistani Premier's radio statement. Their caution was believed to stem from two factors:

★ 1. They did not want to be drawn into the propaganda battle renewed between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue simultaneously with reopening of the question before the United Nations.

Implication

★ 2. The implication in Mr. Suhrawardy's statement that the United States is committed to go to Pakistan's aid in case of aggression by India does not conform with Washington's understanding of its obligations under the SEATO pact.

The American position is that SEATO was set up as a defence against the danger of Communist aggression. The United States made its stand clear in a note attached to the SEATO treaty.

In case of aggression within the SEATO treaty area by a non-Communist country, the United States is not obligated to act within SEATO provisions.

New Effort

The distinction is seen in official quarters here as being of academic importance in the case of Indian-Pakistan differences. Whatever fears may exist in Pakistan, US experts cannot bring themselves to believe that an Indian attack on Pakistan is a practical possibility.

Official US attention, therefore, is centred on the Security Council's new effort to resolve the Kashmir issue. — United Press.

KNOWLAND TO FIGHT AID FOR POLAND

Chicago, Feb. 17.

Senator William F. Knowland (Republican-California) said today he would fight any Eisenhower Administration move to give economic assistance to Poland and would oppose continuing military aid to Yugoslavia.

Senator Knowland, the Senate's Republican leader, declared in Lithuanian independence day speech:

"I shall oppose the taking of a single dollar from the overburdened American taxpayer to build the economic strength of any Communist country behind the Soviet iron curtain or to give military aid to any Communist state anywhere in the world."

He said that Wladyslaw Gomulka, first secretary of the Polish Communist Party, was "not to be trusted."

A Warsaw delegation was due here soon to seek 100 million dollars in credits to buy United States cotton, farming and mining machinery, fats, oils and other products.

Senator Knowland told a reporter before he made his speech that he was opposed to giving the Gomulka government such assistance.

The possible granting of credits was the Administration's follow-up to President Eisenhower's implied offer to help a non-Soviet dominated government during the October revolt when Poland was a measure of independence from Moscow. — China Mail Special.

PERON SAID PLOTTING RETURN

Buenos Aires, Feb. 17. President Gen. Pedro E. Aramburu charged today former dictator Juan Peron is plotting to prevent "the democratic reconstruction" of Argentina from his political exile in Venezuela.

Aramburu promised that despite Peron's efforts, the revolutionary government plans to hand over power to elected civilian officers on June 20, 1958 "at the latest."

Aramburu, speaking from this southern town on a national radio hookup, said he is sure to get the co-operation from political parties and the Argentine people to carry out elections as planned and "put an end to the revolutionary cycle." He said a constituent assembly to meet in July will modify the present constitution. A date for general election will be set as soon as possible after the proclamation of the new constitution, he added.

Aramburu promised to lift the state of siege under which Argentina has been since 1955 "as soon as possible," but he said he would have "co-operation and understanding" from the public opinion before doing so.

LASHED OUT

Aramburu lashed out against Peron and charged other Argentine countries of being "inoperative" via a visit of "Peronist-inspired acts of sabotage and terrorism" in Argentina.

He urged other Argentine countries to take note of "the criminal activities of Peron and his henchmen who, with plenty of money and bought friendships, are trying to destroy his own country to satisfy his basest instincts."

He promised Peron would never "set foot again on this soil" and said "the blood and destruction spread by his hatred will be another price paid for Argentine freedom."

Aramburu promised that in the next 16 months, in which his government plans to end what he called "revolutionary cycle" started in September, 1955, the government will do its utmost to speed up the process to return the country to its institutional normalcy. — United Press.

Syria Charges Iraq With Conspiracy

Damascus, Feb. 17.

The Syrian Government said in a note to the Iraqi Government that it "bitterly regretted seeing the Iraqi people isolated from the rest of the Arab world by being harnessed to the Baghdad pact and Britain, the greatest imperialist power," it was announced here.

The note was made public by the Syrian Foreign Minister, Salah Bitter after he had handed it to the Iraqi Ambassador, in Damascus. The note again accused Iraq of having sent arms to aid persons plotting a coup d'etat in Syria, and said the plotters had themselves confessed to the charges against them.

The note denied Iraqi accusations that the Syrian army interfered in the political life of the country. The accusations were part of a campaign of disparagement against Syria. The destruction of Iraqi pipelines crossing Syrian territory, for which the Syrian Government was not responsible, was not aimed at harming Iraq but at paralyzing the Anglo-French attack against Egypt, the note said. — France-Press.

Main Difficulty

The main difficulty dealt with by the British and Portuguese representatives was the prospect of goods from French and Belgian territories.

The British statement was prepared last month when the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak was visiting London. Then Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, suggested the desirability of early consultations between Britain and the six common market powers on the question of bringing African territories into any European economic union or free trade area.

There was no discussion of the British and Portuguese statements. They were given by agreement for information only. A member of one of the six delegations described the British statement as "curious" but would make no further comment.

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Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco attended a Te Deum service in Monaco Cathedral on February 9 — the first time Princess Grace had been seen in public since the birth of her daughter. Picture shows the royal couple at the end of the service, bidding farewell to Monsignor Gilles Barthes, the Bishop of Monaco. — Express Photo.

COMMON MARKET Anglo-Portuguese Discussions

Paris, Feb. 17.

High-ranking British and Portuguese civil servants yesterday addressed a secret session of the heads of the six delegations of experts meeting here to complete the treaties for a European common market and Euratom, the European atomic energy pool.

Usually reliable sources here said the experts were told that Britain and Portugal considered that the proposal to associate some of France's and Belgium's African territories with the six-nation market might hinder the projected link between the market and a wider European industrial free trade area.

Last week the 17-nation Organisation for European Economic Co-operation charged its experts to draft a convention on the free trade area scheme under the political co-ordination of Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Within Sight

The British and Portuguese representatives asked the heads of the six common market delegations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—to bear this aspect of the question in mind when drawing up their final arrangements. The six were reported earlier today to be "within sight" of agreement on how to associate certain African territories with the common market.

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Rock 'N' Roll Championships

Singapore, Feb. 17.

The Rock 'N' Roll champions of Perak State, Thoo Thean, 19, and his favourite partner Suzy Lye, 16, have been invited to Bangkok in April to judge the national rock 'n' roll championships of Thailand, it was reported here today.

But there is a hitch so far. The Perak champions are still at school and will first have to get their parents' permission.

The newspaper Straits Times said Thoo and his partner, who have given exhibitions in various parts of Malaya, are still discussing whether to make the trip. — Reuters.

Princess Grace At Service

Hungary Reforming New Army In The Spring

Budapest, Feb. 17.

The first conscripts to be called up since the disbanding of Hungary's army after last autumn's national rising will report for duty in the spring, it was officially stated here today.

Major General Ferenc Ugrai, newly-appointed Chief of Staff of the re-organised Hungarian army, was quoted as saying that youths born in 1938 must register by March 10 and would be called up soon afterwards. These 20-year-olds were due to be called up last autumn but the rising last October and November intervened. General Ugrai said, according to the official Communist newspaper Nepszabadsag.

He said in an interview with the paper that the army would now investigate the personal details of conscripts more carefully and would not call up minors. Recruits would serve from two to three years.

Stayed Neutral

Observers recalled many troops and army units sided with the insurgents or stayed neutral during the rising. Afterwards the army was partly demobilised except for frontier guard troops and officers transferring militia formations, carrying out police duties.

These observers said that many youths in the age group to be called up must have fought in the rising against Soviet troops and Hungarian security police.

Nepszabadsag quoted Major-General Pal Ilku, head of the army's political department, as saying that Communist Party organisations in the army would have a considerably greater role than previously in shaping the new political aspect of the new army.

The party organisation would be able to pass opinions on plans of unit commanders before they were issued as orders, he said.

The issue of new uniforms would begin for officers on May 1, and by 1958 all troops would have them. In a debate on the new uniforms the majority had spoken against over-ornate "comic opera" insignia, he said.

Called For Help

Nepszabadsag reported the arrest of a "counter-revolutionary" radio station which operated at Vac, about 25 miles north of Budapest, after November 4—then Soviet troops attacked Budapest for the second time to crush the rising.

The newspaper said the radio station had been in touch with Radio Free Europe (a private American anti-Communist broadcasting station in West Germany) and in several languages had called for the help of United Nations troops and had urged "counter-revolutionaries" to hold out till the end.

The newspaper also carried interviews given in prison by two of the men accused in a trial beginning tomorrow of 11 Hungarians on charges of murder, attempted murder, incitement and concealing arms.

The report said that Ilona Toth, 25-year-old medical student accused of murder, admitted killing a man but said she was deceived by rumours which confused her.

One of three men, Miklos Gyongyosi, 28-year-old plumber, accused with her on a murder charge, was being held trial for the ninth time in his life and did not hide his criminal record, the newspaper alleged.

Could Not Say

He was quoted as telling the reporter that he could not say who proposed the killing and tried to put the blame on fellow accused.

The trade union newspaper Nepszabadsag today printed an article headed "The Truth About International Red Cross Aid." It complained that Hungary had received only about a fifth of the aid promised by the West. It said radio stations broadcasting in December said she would get 20 million dollars (about £7,140,000 sterling) worth of aid from the United States and 20 million dollars (about £7,140,000 sterling) from the International Red Cross.

The article declared that by January 29 only 4,500,000 dollars (about £1,606,000) worth of such aid had reached Hungary and only a further five million dollars (about £1,780,000) was expected.

50 Arrested

A member of the International Red Cross delegation in Hungary, M. Rene Bovey, commenting on the report said its "affirmations and figures are imaginary."

(Budapest Radio, modified in Vienna, today reported the arrest of 50 people accused of counter-revolutionary activities in Fejervarsmany, Hives County. The radio said they were members of a group which had storm-trooped the local town hall last October and would be tried soon. — China Mail Special.

Opposition To Corpse Collecting

Tokyo, Feb. 17.

A "corpse collecting" campaign launched by medical schools and hospitals in Kyoto, Western Japan, earlier this week was facing strong religious and popular opposition, reports reaching here said tonight.

A spokesman for the Kyoto Medical School said Buddhist priests had warned city residents that the use of corpses for dissection purposes was against the teachings of Buddha.

Popular ignorance as to how dead bodies were treated was also hampering the campaign, the spokesman said.

He said some residents honestly believed that corpses were left dismembered after an examination and the flesh fed to dogs kept as guinea pigs by medical schools.

The Medical School spokesman said to allay public suspicion special teams had been sent by the school to inform residents that there was nothing to fear.

The spokesman said every hospital and medical school teaching anatomy maintained a requiem chamber and each body was duly honoured with Buddhist rites before dissection.

LIMITED

Examination of the corpse was limited to afflicted parts, the spokesman said, and each body was made presentable before being returned to bereaved families.

Unidentified bodies sent to the hospital and schools by the city's authorities were preserved for seven days before being examined in case relatives came forward to claim the corpse.

The spokesman said the present shortage of corpses was also due to increased postwar social medicine benefits paid for by government.

Before the Pacific war a "patients for medical research" system had been in operation.

The spokesman said under the present system persons who could not afford medical treatment were cared for by the hospitals in return for their consent that their bodies could be dissected after death.

The spokesman said tonight it was hoped that a public meeting to be held later this month will help to allay public fears and result in more corpses being donated to hospitals for medical research purposes. — Reuters.

Cyclone Hits Queensland

Brisbane, Feb. 17.

A Coral Sea cyclone, hovering off the Queensland coast for the past two weeks, struck a 400-mile stretch of the state's northern coast with giant waves and 80-mile-an-hour winds today.

Damage to beach property was estimated in thousands of pounds, while Morten Bay, the entrance to Brisbane harbour, was made impassable.

The Japanese freighter Kahubagan Maru, 7,000 tons, and another ship of equal size, had to ride out the storm outside the harbour while local residents were batten down for an even worse blow tomorrow as the storm moves southward parallel with the coast. — United Press.

Many Young Russians Religious

Moscow, Feb. 17.

The newspaper Soviet Moldavia today admitted that many Soviet young people were religious and attended church, and called for an intensification of the anti-religious and atheistic campaign.

Reporting on a recent General Assembly of the Communist youth organisation in the Moldavian Republic, where the problem of religion among youth was discussed.

The newspaper declared that youth organisation leaders and members were not making any real effort to educate Soviet youth in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist atheism.

The paper said more lectures and discussions in schools and clubs should be devoted to anti-religious subjects. — France-Press.

Made Clear

During last week's meetings of the Council of the OEEC the British ministers made it clear to their European colleagues that their government was keenly interested in the idea of a joint Euro-African development scheme but that it envisaged such a scheme as a joint undertaking by all the interested parties—namely, the African territories—Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. — Reuters.

TRUMAN CHALLENGE'ON MIDDLE EAST

New York, Feb. 17.

Mr Alfred Lilienthal, author and counsel to the Committee for Security and Justice in the Middle East, today challenged former President Harry Truman's criticism of United States Middle East policy, saying it was a case of "the pot calling the kettle black."

"Mr Truman is the last person to place this responsibility on someone else," said Mr Lilienthal, who returned three weeks ago from a tour of the Middle East, at a press conference.

He made public the first chapter of his forthcoming book, "There Goes the Middle East," in which he quoted Mr Truman as having admitted that he was warned of the disaster that would follow the creation of Israel, but had ignored the advice of both the State Department and of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

No Arabs

Mr Lilienthal quoted Mr Truman as saying in support of his endorsement of the Jewish State: "I have to answer to hundreds of thousands who are anxious for the success of Zionism. I don't have hundreds of thousands of Arabs among my constituents."

Refused Visa

Mr Lilienthal said Israeli troops must withdraw from all-occupied Egyptian territory. "Unless Israel is made to withdraw... it will prove that aggression pays."

Mr Lilienthal said he was refused an Israeli visa when he wanted to visit the Gaza strip during his Middle Eastern tour. He visited Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon.

The Committee for Security and Justice in the Middle East was set up in New York in January 1955. — United Press.

Helicopter Armed With Cannon

Paris, Feb. 17.

For the first time in military history, an armed helicopter is to be put into service, in Algeria, to support helicopter-borne troops after they have landed. It was learned in Paris tonight.

The new helicopter, the S-55, has completed its tests satisfactorily at Oran. It is armed with three machineguns and a 67 millimetre cannon. In another armed helicopter to be perfected shortly, the cannon will be replaced by rockets.

The S-55 is equipped with light armour-plating to protect the engine and five-man crew.

The helicopter's task will be to lead formations of helicopters carrying troops and to stand by ready to bring its arms to the support of the troops after they have landed. — France-Press.

The helicopter's task will be to lead formations of helicopters carrying troops and to stand by ready to bring its arms to the support of the troops after they have landed. — France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Upsets (6).
- 7 Send out (4).
- 9 Concerning (5).
- 10 Almost frozen stiff (5).
- 11 Accustomed (4).
- 13 Noteworthy (10).
- 16 Fetched (4).
- 18 Flower (5).
- 19 Elasticity (10).
- 22 Black (4).
- 24 Come in (5).
- 25 Horizontal (5).
- 26 Relieve (4).
- 27 Outcome (6).

DOWN

- 2 Introduction (5).
- 3 Subsequently (6).
- 4 Extend (6).
- 5 Control (8).
- 6 Broad (4).
- 8 Migrant (5).
- 12 Title (5).
- 13 Elevate (5).
- 14 Agree (8).
- 17 Fellers (5).
- 18 Looking-glass (8).
- 20 Lonia (5).
- 21 Really original work? (5).
- 23 Carry (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Speedy, 4 Spare, 7 Raised, 8 Cross, 10 Prim, 12 Resumed, 15 Cadet, 16 Merc, 17 Even, 19 Revolver, 20 Dossier, 21 Dial, 23 Tutor, 24 Lariat, 25 Verse, 26 Dogged, Down: 1 Scrapped, 2 Edifice, 3 Drew, 5 Performed, 6 Hostler, 9 Deter, 11 Mansions, 12 Refer, 13 Meeting, 14 Depleted, 15 Volume, 22 Halo.

ON AN ISLAND IN THE SUN

I FELT A CHILL IN MY HEART

PALERMO (Sicily).

HERE by the warm shores of Sicily I feel a little chilled at heart this week-end. For here in this place of beauty, where Vistavision mountains plunge into a Technicolour sea, where orange trees glisten in the daytime and fishing boats are painted in Van Gogh shades, I have come face to face with one of the most disturbing facts in British political life today.

I have seen the people who may make grim nonsense out of Mr Macmillan's determination to jerk us into Europe's new Common Market.

I have seen the Italian unemployed. Before I came to Palermo I thought I knew all about unemployment in Italy.

I had seen the statistics. I had seen the sad, realistic films about Italian slums featuring Magnani or Lollobrigida in glamorous settings. But now I have seen the real thing, and it has no glamour at all.

ROMANTIC—BUT...

COME with me out into the hill country behind Palermo. The road twists wildly up and down the sides of the valleys. We pass loaded mules; we pass hedges of cactus. We pass the great tomb of the bandit Giuliano high up above the sea in a little hillside cemetery.

It is all very romantic. Then we come to the country town of Partinico, and suddenly the romance stops.

Out of every 10 men in Partinico three men are out of work today.

I saw where those men live. I was taken to one small clay-floored room with a damp, curving roof. That room is the home of 13 people. A woman showed me its kitchen—a brick stove in one corner behind a rag curtain. Its window—the gap of daylight which is left by the open door.

FOR 17 YEARS

HER husband! He was camping in the fields scavenging for food to eat or sell.

—for there, where one man in three can find no work, I found the truth about the threat to our prosperity

by Robert Pitman

He meant it almost as a boast. He was explaining to me why Sicily is so wonderfully ripe for development, but I could not help reflecting that with our population this would mean nearly 7,000,000 unemployed or under-employed in British terms.

Yet could unemployment in Italy ever bring dole queues to Britain?

These jobless Sicilians are mostly farmworkers. They do not compete with our factories. Could they ever, even with the free-trading Common Market, bring distress to us too?

Such questions ignore a simple fact: that depression is a legacy which spreads to anything it touches.

GOING NORTH

CONSIDER Italy alone. Already the cleverest and most enterprising of the unemployed in Palermo are moving north to Milan and Turin.

Because of this supply of labour the factory owners of North Italy can keep their wages well below British levels. They can out-sell us with cars, motor-scooters, typewriters—not because their efficiency is high but because their wage-bill is low.

But what will happen when the industrialists finally develop South Italy and Sicily?

FOR BRITAIN THAT MAY BE AN EVEN MORE DANGEROUS THREAT.

The Americans are now developing oilfields in Sicily.

Sicily now produces cement. It will soon have an electronics industry.

Palermo itself has a gear-making factory and two cotton mills.

The wages for adult women in those mills: from 11d. an hour for ordinary millhands to 1s. 4d. for the highly skilled.

OPEN DOOR

WOULD anyone work for such rates? To get out of these dank alleys, certainly.

Low wages plus brand-new industry—the formula could bring a sunny new Japan to the doorstep of Britain, and this time with the Common Market in action the door itself will be wide open.

Be sure that mass unemployment for Britain could slip in too.

Who then are in favour of the Common Market? Well, there are the Italians of course.

I spoke to Francesco Gestivo, one of Sicily's trade union leaders, a shrewd, wise man with a fine record of opposition both to Mussolini and to the Communists.

He said: "We are looking forward to it very much. It may enable us to get rid of some of our unemployment. We may even be able to sell you some of our vegetables and fruit."

In pointed out that to please British and Empire farmers Mr Macmillan's version of the Common Market will not extend to food. He said, as the French free trade enthusiasts have also said to their peasant farmers, "Ah, I think it will in time."

A SHOCK

BUT the keenest devotee of the Common Market whom I have met was not a trade unionist. He was a man of wealth, an intellectual.

Together we talked on the terrace of the big old-fashioned hotel where I am staying—a terrace where both Edward VII and the Kaiser once sat talking.

My friend told me, "You British must learn to be good Europeans like your Mr Thorneycroft with his Italian wife. He is a good European. The Common Market may be a shock for some of your workers and some of your bosses too, but it may wake them up."

"And besides"—he waved a neat hand at the old quarter of Palermo across the bay—"it will help those poor people over there. Why should they be only our burden? Why shouldn't you carry some of the burden too?"

He was an Italian, of course, so I did not ask the obvious question. I did not ask him why we should ditch the Commonwealth, why we should turn our backs on the Empire merely to help carry even the most deserving burden Europe has to offer.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"He says you'd better watch your step—his tribe had some offshoots once!"



SHOPPING PARADE

My 8,580 hours in the DEATH CELL

BRITAIN is talking again about abolishing hanging. Well, that's subject on which I'm an expert. In eleven years of my life I've spent 8,580 hours—almost twelve months—in the death cell.

I wasn't there because I had committed any crime. I was there because it was my job. Sometimes I wonder how I ever managed to come out of it sane. As it is, my experiences in that grim, bare room, with its ever-present shadow of the gallows, have marked me for life. I sometimes think I am a man drained of human emotion.

THE WATCHERS

Waking and sleeping, throughout the 24 hours, his every movement is watched by two prison officers, his cell companions until the last minute.

During the night he is closely watched. If he pulls the bedclothes over his head the night duty officers will pull them down again or tell him to do so. If he becomes restless a medical orderly comes over with a quarter grain of morphine or other sedative.

At all times, day and night, the condemned man's behaviour is recorded in the daily occurrence book. Each morning, at 9 a.m., and again after supper, he is seen by the prison doctor, who is always accompanied by the medical orderly.

The orderly may be called to the death cell at any time during the day or night to minister to a headache, an aching tooth, or some such minor ailment.

Most condemned men are absolutely certain that their appeal will succeed. When it is dismissed, acute melancholia sets in, which means that the medical orderly has to use all his tact and skill to restore the prisoner's spirits.

When visiting relatives tell of the reprieve petition which, these days, is almost automatic, the prisoner again becomes full of confidence... only to collapse completely when the governor—his most hated job—tells him that the last hope is gone and that the time and date of the execution have been fixed.

At this stage the prison doctor may find it necessary to see that he is given sedatives to steady his nerves. And again the medical orderly must become comforter and nurse. I suppose that I, who carried out those duties for so many years, have as good an insight into the minds of murderers as any man living.

Listening to the evidence given by some psychiatrists during murder trials, and knowing how hopelessly wrong they were, I have found it hard to stop myself jumping up and protesting. The amount of baldness, solemnly mouthed by some "experts" in the witness box appals me.

Death cells in most big prisons are roughly alike. In the centre of the cell stands a plain deal table, about 6ft. by 3ft., and four white-wood chairs. An iron frame cot stands in a corner on the opposite side of the cell from the door. It carries a coil-filled mattress and pillow, two heavy white flannel sheets, two white prison blankets and a white prison hospital counterpane. Near the door, in a screened alcove, are bath, washbowl and toilet.

If the man in the death cell wants them, there are plenty of cigarettes.

STUPID MEN

Stripped of all false melodrama, murder is a sordid business. Practically all murderers are actuated by greed, lust, revenge, jealousy or fear. In my experience, greed and lust account for most of the killings in Britain.

Murder is stupid crime. I've heard a lot about "perfect crimes" and "intelligent" murderers, but I have yet to meet one.

'hanging' by TOM JAMES

Killers like Haigh, with his acid baths, are certainly not intelligent. For the more they elaborate their arrangements, the more chances of a slip-up they create. Invariably they end in the dock.

One of the biggest snares for the murderer is his own vanity. Most of the murderers I have met are intensely vain. Even in the death cell they never lose the conviction that they are somehow superior to ordinary men and women.

From the time of their arrest and commitment to the misguided sympathy of other prisoners, their virtuous segregation, and the solitude shown for their health by the prison authorities, give most of them an overweening sense of importance.

A typical "big shot" was Antonio Mancini, catering manager and gangster, sentenced to death at the Old Bailey in July 1941 for the murder of Harry "Little Hubby" Dismeyar in Soho club. Mancini had inflicted his victim in the course of a "smash-up" gang fight. The case was recalled during the Jack Spot trial.

HIS BOAST

Mancini was in my care in the hospital ward at Brixton until his appearance at the Old Bailey. After he was sentenced I visited him daily in the condemned cell until his execution on October 31, 1941.

He openly boasted that he was the "Al Capone of Britain," and that he had such good "connections" that he could never be hanged. I am convinced he believed this until his last day on earth.

He certainly wasn't lying about his friends. While he was on remand he was visited constantly by "big shots" of London's underworld. Perfectly tailored in sober business suits, they used to arrive at the prison gates in huge American cars. Though they could never get their gifts of food, cigars and cigarettes into the prison, they saw that Tony was never short of money to buy the little luxuries he was permitted.

There were other visitors, too—high-powered "undercover men" with plenty to spend on the swartzy gangster's defence. "You see, Mr James?" I would swagger, "I'm much too important to hang. Money can get you out of anything. The only thing is, I've got to wait weeks here until they spring me!"

The underworld certainly set the wheels turning for Tony Mancini. No expense was spared.

He enjoyed the sensation he was causing, inside the prison and out. All the morning and evening papers were delivered to his cell. Aelling the part of the gangster chief, he lorded it over the petty crooks who were his companions in the hospital ward.

Remarkably handsome, he never tired of admiring himself in the washhouse mirror, even comparing himself with the Greek god, Adonis. He took great pride in his magnificent physique and boasted that, if he had cared to, he could have been a world champion boxer.

Despite his love for the bright lights, his boxing career had not been undistinguished.

While awaiting trial, he organised the rest of the prisoners into a Swedish drill class. Night and morning, stripped to his under-pants, he had all the small-time crooks doing "knee bends" and "press-ups." He lorded it over them by sheer force of personality, and they obeyed him implicitly.

SHEER FORCE

During the day he dressed impeccably in a Savile Row brown hopsack suit, with rich cream open-neck shirt and open work leather sandals of exclusive design. His chief complaint was that his carefully acquired sun tan was fading in prison. He would spend hours attending to his toilet, and never failed to bathe, night and morning.

Mancini treated me with respect. Despite his toughness, his manners were always perfect. Quietly spoken, he never committed a breach of prison etiquette.

He prided himself on his taste, and read every book he could lay his hands on. Detective novels and magazines were dismissed as "stupid" or "mugs." His chief joy was to settle down with a pocket digest or popular literary weekly.

Even after he had been sentenced to death, his confidence never left him. He came down from the dock, laughing. "They have to make a gesture, Mr James," he said, "but they can never hang me. I've got too many friends in the right places!"

He maintained his confidence even in the death cell. Though his appeal failed, he was certain the House of Lords would make history by quashing his sentence, or at least ordering a retrial.

I saw him for the last time the night before he was hanged. He was still quite unperturbed. "They just can't hang me," he repeated.

Though I had never seen him smoking, I offered him a cigarette. He shook his head and thanked me. "No good for the wind," he said with a smile.

Until the last second when the gallows trap dropped beneath his feet, Tony Mancini remained confident that the "silly misunderstanding" would be cleared up and his liberty restored.

He died as he had lived, in a fools' paradise.

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NAVY WIN HEXANGULAR RUGBY TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONSHIP

By "PAK NG LO WAH"

The Royal Navy XV made sure of winning the Hexangular Rugby Tournament last Saturday when they beat the Royal Air Force on the Club ground by eight points to nil.

In the game which immediately followed this the Sailors' position became unassailable when the Hongkong Football Club team triumphed by eleven clear points against Army South.

The Southerners were the only side who could have equalled the Navy's possible points total. This result means that the only positional tussle to be decided by next Saturday's concluding games is that between Club and Army South for the Runners-up berth.

At Boundary Street a 14-man Army North team just beat the Police 13-11.

The chosen referee for this game mistakenly made his way to Boundary St., and Captain Courtice, R.E. who was an intended spectator, accepted a substitute offer to officiate.

The Army side was weakened by the absence of its Captain, de Cordova.

For the first 20 minutes Club proved hard and rarely left the Soldiers' half. During this period the Army conceded three kickable penalties that O'Kelly (2) and Gault narrowly missed. The Club three were pressing well but failing to make much ground. O'Kelly frequently moved up from the fullback position to make the extra three-quarter but the Army covering defence was too good.

Steward, the Club scrum-half, was rather slow and after 20 minutes broke cleanly away from a scrum on the Army 10-yard line, but was too slow to make more than half the short distance to the line before he stopped.

LOOSE MAUL

Stevens was playing his usual bustling game on the wing and nearly scored after intercepting a ball on the Army 25. He was grunted just short of the line and the Club forwards did not follow up fast enough to take advantage of the ensuing loose maul.

Club at last succeeded in kicking a penalty goal when Gault put one over from 25 yards half way out. This was the only score in the first half.

The second half opened with the Army pressing hard. Rowe at scrum half was sometimes erratic in his passes but fly half Mellor, who had a good game, showed some excellent catching and passing. The Southerners' three were beginning to look dangerous. Left-centre Owen-Smith cut through quite well, flanking winger Izod a clear run for the line but his pass to the latter player was slightly forward. This was indeed a golden chance thrown away and a blow from which the Army never fully recovered.

Twice in the next five minutes the Soldiers' wings nearly crossed but the numerous Army movements lacked that final touch. O'Kelly's defensive kicking was most valuable throughout but never more so than at this stage.

Now the Club forwards took a boxing in things and the loose scrums often showed signs of fraying tempers. After one bout of fistfuffs Wright, the Club lock forward, was injured and left the field for two minutes. Penman and Gault, the Club wing forwards, were playing a particularly good spilling game and really harrying the Army halves.

Gault kicked another penalty goal after a "foot-up" decision on the Army 25. Shortly following this, from a set scrum in a similar position, Steward fed Valentine who cut through and just managed to give an awkward pass to Roberts who carried two defenders over the line to score a try near the posts. Gault converted.

Army pressed for the last ten minutes but could not penetrate the Club defence. Hodge nearly kicked a consolation penalty goal for the Army, but his kick, from a difficult position, hit the crossbar and rebounded into play.

Barker shore in the Army back, with Owen-Smith and Mellor having a good game in the backs.

NAVY vs RAF

Navy 1 1 8 pts.
RAF 0 0 0

The points first half was fairly even with the "New Look" Air force team playing quite well. The RAF had a slight edge in the set scrums and lineouts. Reed at fly half

and his new partner Moreau were gaining ground with some good defensive kicking. At this stage it was only in the three that the Navy were superior. The RAF backs lacked ideas with Cornah holding the ball too long and frequently getting caught in possession.

On the other side, the Navy three-quarters were looking more impressive and from a good movement Spencer crossed the line in the corner but he was about to ground the ball was bounded into touch by fullback Gray. Welch, the Navy stand-off half, ruined many movements with his bad handling.

The second half opened with the Navy pressing. Between the 10th and 15th minutes the Sailors scored all their points. It was the three that did the damage with Newton breaking through and eventually putting Lloyd over in the corner. Kay was wide with a long kick. Soon afterwards Spencer forced his way over near the posts after a knock-on, the referee being unsighted. Kay converted.

After this sudden improvement the Navy did not add to their score and the game became very scrappy. Corner of the Navy, who is usually an excellent scrum half, looked very jaded and was often caught in possession.

Cheal, the left prop for the RAF, was curried and sent to hospital with a badly bruised hip, leaving the Air Force to play the last 15 minutes one man short.

Towards the end the navy pack were getting more of the ball but the Sailors failed to add to their score.

Hannam, Weekes, Gray, and Morgan were outstanding for the RAF. Spencer and Newton played well in the Navy three.

ARMY NORTH vs POLICE
Army North 2 1 13 pts.
Police 2 0 11.

One penalty.
The Army fielded only 14 men and played without a lock forward. The Soldiers' line-up had some familiar names missing, notably Pritchard, Dore, Turnbull, Haggard, and Crabbe.

The seven-man Army pack was well beaten by the Police eight which by the second half had established a definite ascendancy. It was outside the scrum that the Army won. Their backs were vastly superior and had they had more of the ball their win would have been more convincing. As it was there were only a few minutes left when the winning score came.

The Police forwards played with great spirit against the depleted Army pack. The game was devoid of much true rugby but was nevertheless fast-moving and exciting to watch.

Right winger O'Regan was the only Police three-quarter to impress, while Matthews, Thompson, Parker and full back Morson played well for the Army.

Army North led 8-0 at half time with tries from Thomson and Matthews, one of which Morson converted. In the second period Police equalised with tries by O'Regan and McGilskay. Miller, Johnson, Gouling the latter. Then the Policemen took the lead through a Johnson penalty goal. With two minutes to go Gould levelled the score at 11-11 with a good try. Morson, who had the winning points with his conversion.

In re-electing Mr Crump and merely taking on an advisory committee they have taken the easy way out. They have really solved none of the outstanding problems but merely postponed the "evil day". All that can be said is that they have taken a step in the right direction. They no doubt hope that the new advisory committee will smooth out all the wrinkles and that during the next 12 months they may be able to find someone else to replace Jack Crump.

It is, however, generally felt that the new committee can do more than help in some of their problems. It should give active athletics a bigger say in the running of the sport but will they be listened to?

Unless they are prepared to make the Board posts salaried

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CATHAY PACIFIC

Ken Rosewall Beaten In Pro. Debut

New York, Feb. 17. A crowd of about 11,000 saw Panchito Gonzalez (USA) beat Ken Rosewall (Australia) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 when Rosewall made his US debut as a professional lawn tennis player in Madison Square Garden here today.

The victory gave Gonzalez a 6-4 lead in their 100-match series that began in Australia last month.

Rosewall dropped his service in the opening game and never recovered.—Reuter.

ALL SET FOR BIG FIGHT



Nino Valdes, the Cuban heavyweight boxer, gets to work on the punch bag in readiness for his forthcoming match with British Champion Joe Erskine, right. Erskine, meanwhile, is grimly determined to be the first European fighter to down the mighty Cuban.—Express Photo.

Jack Crump Is Still Secretary & Team Manager Of British Athletic Board

By VERNON MORGAN

London, Feb. 17.

The anticipated flare up in the running of athletics in Britain last week-end was that a new advisory committee is to be formed and the Honorary Treasurer resigned.

Otherwise the status quo remains and Jack Crump, though wishing to resign, was pressed to retain his posts as Secretary and Team Manager of the British Amateur Athletic Board to which he has agreed.

The chances are he will not again agree to continue in these posts in 1958, so that Britain is left in a crucial year in which the Empire and Commonwealth Games and the European Championships are to be staged to find a new team manager.

Competitors, crack and 3-4 fans, certain officials and the sporting press agree that this is not in satisfactory state of affairs.

If a change is to be made in the management of British teams why not this "unimportant" year, which would give the newcomer a chance to find his feet and get the confidence of competitors. It does not say much for British athletics that the administrators had to prevail upon Mr Crump to continue in his post because no one else would take on the unpaid jobs.

It is noteworthy that Mr Walter Jewell, the treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Association, resigned because he deplored "the complacency among the present administration".

Many others feel that the Amateur Athletic Association and British Board have not tackled the problems that face them in the way they should have been. They have not faced up to the unrest that exists over the running of this sport in the United Kingdom.

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CIVIL AID SERVICES ORDERS

No. 5 Orders by the Hon. C.E. Terry, OBE, Commissioner, Civil Aid Services of February 15, 1957.

Ordinary.—The Commissioner requires with effect from the date of these orders that the Civil Aid Services (Operations) Unit shall be known as the Civil Aid Services (Operations) Unit.

Submission of Pay Sheets.—4th Quarter.—(a) The current financial year ends on March 31. (b) Pay sheets for the period January 1 to February 28, 1957, and for amounts not paid on previous pay sheets must be submitted so as to reach the Secretary & Accountant, C.A.S., Headquarters, by 11.00 a.m. on March 1, 1957. (c) Separate pay sheets should be submitted in respect of payments into personal bank accounts. Payments to each bank should be on separate pay sheets. Separate pay sheets are also required in the case of payment into a Saving Bank Account.

Pay Parades.—Pay parades will be held as stated below (payment will not be made unless C.A.S. Identity Card is produced): (a) Personnel of the undermentioned units will report to the Paymaster at the C.A.S. Headquarters between 1730 hours and 1900 hours on the dates stated:

(b) Personnel of the undermentioned units will report to the Paymaster at the C.A.S. Headquarters between 1730 hours and 1900 hours on the dates stated:

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Royal And Ancient Golf Club To Amend Procedure For Open Championship

By LEONARD BELSHAM

London, Feb. 17.

Golfing diehards in general, and Scottish ones in particular, have given a hostile reception to a decision of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club to amend the procedure for the Open Championship.

The club is the ruling body for the game in Britain, and its decisions, usually in co-operation with the United States authorities, are acted on wherever the game is played.

They have ruled that players with the best scores for the first 36 holes of the championship proper shall be last out for the two final rounds on the last day and those with the lowest score shall be the first out.

The idea follows a system adopted by the Professional Golfers' Association in some of their tournaments, but nobody ever thought that the Royal and Ancient would flout tradition and run the premier golfing event in that system.

The rules of golf state that order and times of starting shall whenever possible be decided by lot. Also that rules governing stroke play are so substantially different from those governing match play that combining the two forms is not practicable and is not permitted.

THE NEW SYSTEM
Those who are against the new system maintain that to put the best scores together makes for something akin to match play as men tend to play each other rather than the field, as should be the case in a stroke event such as the Open.

The idea, of course, is to maintain interest to the end and to make sure a player with a chance of winning is not put off by being drawn, perhaps, with an inferior player. But the diehards argue that to have qualified for the final day's play is to have proved one's worth and the question of a star being put off by playing with a rabbit does not arise simply because there are no rabbits left.

But it cannot be denied that with the lowest scores going out last interest is maintained to the finish, particularly if one of the earlier men happens to do something wonderful and thereby revitalise the championship.

In the 1920 championship at Deil George, Dundee, with two rounds of 80, started the final day 13 strokes behind the late Abe Mitchell. Nobody gave Duncan a chance and he ploughed a lonely furrow until news got around that he was scoring well.

He confounded everybody by returning 71 and 72 on the

last day to win the championship by two strokes. Other players, including Mitchell, simply cracked in their vain efforts to try and hold the rejuvenated Duncan.

Nowadays best and worst are rarely separated by more than a dozen strokes after the first two rounds and so it is always possible for the gap to close as one player improves and another falters.

LEADING ARGUMENT
A leading argument by those who prefer to retain the system of deciding playing order by lot is the weather.

At most of the seaside venues where Open Championships are played, there is usually prevailing wind, no matter how summery conditions otherwise be. It is argued that with the best players crowded into the last few couples all spectators will gather to watch them, particularly in Scotland, will make a solid wall down the sides of the fairways, shielding the competitors from the wind.

Earlier, players on the other hand, with no galleries, will be at the mercy of the winds.—China Mail Special.

SQUASH

Professionals Score Resounding 5-1 Win Over Amateurs

London, Feb. 17.

For the first time in seven years, the professionals beat the amateurs in their annual squash rackets match at the Lansdowne Club in London today.

With three members of the Khan family, Hashim, the Open Champion, and his relatives, the professionals scored a resounding 5-1 win.

The amateurs only success went to a substitute, John Castle of Essex, who came in for the international M. F. Mottel and beat R. Horsley 9-2, 5-1, 1-10, 1-9 and 4-4.

Results: (Professionals first)
Hashim Khan (Pakistan) beat R.B. Wilson (Surrey), 9-10, 9-5, 9-2, 9-5.

Rohan Khan (Pakistan) beat N. Bromfield (Yorkshire) 9-9, 9-1, 3-9, 9-2.

Azam Khan (New Grampians) beat D. B. Hughes (Surrey) 9-2, 9-0, 9-5.

W. J. Mees (Edgbaston) beat M. J. Perkins (Surrey) 10-6, 9-7, 9-6.

J. H. Giles (RAC) beat J. G. Lyon (Essex) 9-9, 9-3, 9-1, 8-5.

R. S. Horsley (Naval and Military) lost to J. B. Castle (Essex) 2-9, 5-9, 10-8, 9-1, 4-9.

—France-Press.

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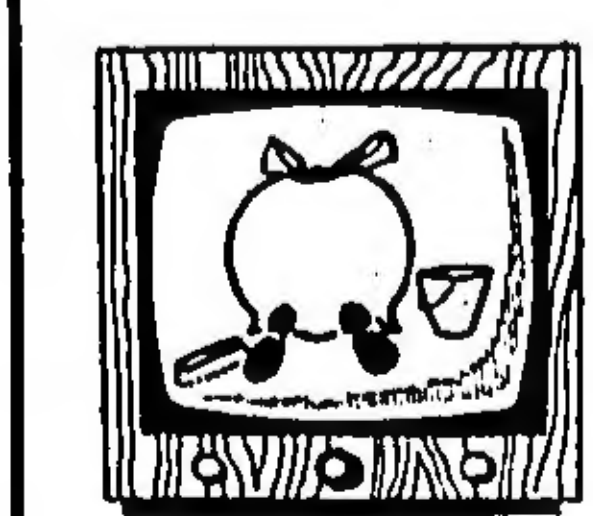
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Italian Amateur Cyclists Break World Records

Milan, Feb. 17.
Italian amateur cyclist, Piero Mussone, today broke the world record for the 10 kilometres with 13 minutes, 23.2 seconds, in the Milan Sports Palace.

A second world record, for the 500 metres (flying start) was broken by Italy's Guglielmo Pescenti, who lowered his own record of 30 seconds to 29.2 seconds.—France-Press.



NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

1 Period of hostility
2 In shorthand?
3 Theatre booklets
4 Renown
5 Assortment
6 Well-known colonel
7 Of tiny feet?
8 Amuses
9 Scatterer seed?
10 Movies
11 Funny man
12 Silt

Solution on Page 9

BE SPECIFIC.

Manila in only 2 hours & 40 minutes!

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Consignees per
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
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s.s. "DONAI"

are hereby notified that their cargo
will be discharged into the Hong
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd.'s godown where it will be
at consignees' risk and subject to
the wharf's terms and conditions of
storage and where delivery may be
obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the godown for examination by
consignees and the company's sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on Monday, 18th February,
1957.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godown and
all goods remaining undelivered after
the 25th February, 1957, will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before the 15th March, 1957, or
they may not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

Hong Kong, 18th February, 1957.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
s.s. "MEINAM"

are hereby notified that their cargo
will be discharged into the Hong
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd.'s godown where it will be
at consignees' risk and subject to
the wharf's terms and conditions of
storage and where delivery may be
obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the godown for examination by
consignees and the company's sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 19th February,
1957.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godown and
all goods remaining undelivered after
the 21st February, 1957, will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before the 15th March, 1957, or
they may not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

Hong Kong, 18th February, 1957.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "CHANGTIE"

Arrived 15th February, 1957

Damaged cargo ex this vessel
will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas at Hong Kong & Kow-
loon Wharf Godown at 10.00 a.m. on
Wednesday, 20th February, 1957,
and Thursday, 21st February, 1957,
and consignees' representatives are
requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Australia-oriental Line Ltd.,
China Navigation Co. Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"ALCORNUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Hong Kong & Kow-
loon Wharf Godown at 10.00 a.m. on
February 20 and 21, 1957, and
consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hong Kong, February, 18, 1957.

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Accurate High-Speed
Checkweigher In
Production Line

THE rapid accurate weighing of
packaged goods while on the produc-
tion line is one of the greatest needs of
most firms in the food, chemical,
pharmaceutical, small goods and other
industries whose end-product is a package
containing solids or liquids.

Mechanical systems developed
hitherto have suffered from
two main drawbacks.
First, there is the inertia of
moving parts which severely
slows down the rate at which
packages may be weighed with
great accuracy; and second,
there is the frictional
resistance, producing wear,
which demands constant main-
tenance and prevents high-
speed weighing within very
fine limits.

By attacking the problem
from an electronic standpoint,
the Solartron Electronic Group
Ltd., of Thames Ditton, Surrey,
England, in association with
Scribblers-Kemp Research and
Development Ltd., claim to
have found the solution after
considerable research and have
placed two fully productionised
"Solarcheck" units on the
market.

The Solarcheck No. 631
instantaneously weighs rigid or
packaged goods and enables an
operator to handle up to a rate
of 60 items a minute in the
production line. Its weighing
accuracy to British Board of
Trade specifications is better
than 0.2 per cent, and it has

been specially designed for use
by unskilled operators. The
equipment consists of a mobile,
self-contained console with a
weighing head, available in
three sizes to suit the product to
be weighed, inserted in its top.
Nine standard models are avail-
able, according to the maximum
weighing requirements of the
user.

The principle employed is the
force balance, whereby an
article placed on the weighing
head is counterbalanced by a
highly stabilised electronic
servo-system. Maintenance is
stated to be easy and rapid, and
the machine is said to be excel-
lent both for semi-automatic
production lines and for high-
speed percentage sample check-
weighing on fully-automatic
high-speed systems.

The Solarcheck model NC 630
is designed for incorporation
into existing production lines
of many types and will weigh
at the rate of up to 120 items a
minute to better than 0.2 per
cent, within the Board of
Trade specification. The prod-
uct being weighed automati-
cally operates, if necessary, an
upright and overweigh
rejector or channelling
mechanism, as well as recording
devices. The weighing head,
of which there are three sizes
in production, cover the weight
range up to 70 ounces (2.0
kilograms), the basic principle
again being the force balance
described above.



A high-speed "Solarcheck" checkweigher in use in a food factory in Britain. Produced by the Solartron Electronic Group Ltd., of Thames Ditton, Surrey, England, its weighing accuracy is better than 0.2 per cent within the specifications laid down by Britain's Board of Trade.

SPRAYING TECHNIQUE

A new process for
spraying deep drawing
compounds in conjunction
with an automatic loading
machine to feed a large
press has been developed
by the Ecco Division of
Atlas Copco (Great
Britain) Ltd.

Hitherto, the general practice
has been to apply the grease to
the blank by hand before the
operative feeds the blank into
the press.

As a result of collaboration
with Morris Motors (Radiator
Branch) Ltd., Atlas first evolved
a spraying plant for use with a
hand-fed press. Subsequently,
however, Morris commissioned

a Birmingham firm, J.P. Udall
Ltd., to design and manu-
facture an automatic blank loading
machine for a new press for the
manufacture of hub caps.

After further development
work, the new spraying equip-
ment was adapted to this auto-
matic loader and successful
automatic operations were
achieved.

It is stated that with this new
technique, production has been
stepped up to over three times
that of the hand-held method.

The setting-up time of the
automatic blank feeding equip-
ment and the grease sprayer is
given as approximately half an
hour, the whole unit being
easily detached from the press
in two minutes.

Alloy Sections
For Structural
Components

A new range of ex-
truded alloy sections has
recently been put into
commercial production.
The range is intended
primarily for building
up commercial motor
vehicle bodies and en-
ables flat-platform
and drop-sided bodies to
be built up speedily by
unskilled labour. It com-
prises floor planks,
crossbearers, side rails,
floorholding clips and
drop-side framing mem-
bers.

Floor plank sections may be
either ribbed or flat and are
fixed either by bolts through the
top flange of the crossbearer or
by the floorholding clips, which
can be put in position on lips
on the crossbearer sections after
the floor planks have been laid.

The upper portion of the clip
takes the head of a standard
hexagonal screw and prevents it
from turning.

The planks are provided with
a torque and groove arrange-
ment which assists in preclud-
ing moisture and dust, and the
joint can be completely sealed
with a joining compound if
required.

The crossbearers for inter-
mediate positions are of J-
section and those for the front
and rear are provided with a
floor capping angle and a
shroud plate. The side rails are
conventionally designed, as is
the framing member, and both
aim at giving a neat finished
appearance with minimum
trouble.

The sections are pro-
duced by the Northern Alumi-
num Company Ltd., Banbury,
Oxfordshire, England, for E. J.
Holmes Ltd., 113/115, North
Street, Romford, Essex, Eng-
land, and can be obtained from
either address.

CRIME WAVE
SWEEPS
BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, Feb. 17.

A wave of crime ranging from
highway assaults to large scale robberies
which is sweeping this city, is baffling the
police here.

So far, efforts to catch the
men who plan the deeds have
failed. The police are working
on the theory that behind some
of the gangs are minor Peronist
politicians and union leaders
who do not dare to face the
revolutionary courts and are
hard pressed to make a living
as outlaws.

But there is so far little
evidence that this theory ac-
counts at any rate for the whole
story. Undoubtedly many people
of questionable ethical standards
reached positions of privilege
in which money flowed freely
under the Peron regime. And
to maintain this standard of
living some of them may have
resorted to crime.

Many sociologists, however,
believe that the former regime
was only indirectly responsible.
The trouble, they say, lies in
the relaxation of self-discipline
and working habits in the last
ten years, when the ruling
principle was get-rich-quick-
the-easy-way-can.

They declare that few cities
today associate money with
social respectability as intimat-
ely as Buenos Aires. Trade, they
say, has for years been far
more rewarding than industry,
and dishonourable trade still
more so.

There is, they explain, only
one step from delivering a
worthless cheque to taking
possession of other people's
assets.

There is no death penalty in
Argentina, except in time of
war or under the rule of martial
law. Even if robbery entails
murder and the penalty is life
imprisonment, convicts who be-
have well may reasonably
expect to be free again in less
than 16 years and often in as
little as ten years.

The present wave of rob-
beries are rarely associated with
loss of life. One recent excep-

tion was a case in which three
men entered an ice cream bar
as the bar was about to close
and shot dead the owner, who
refused to hand over the money,
and wounded his son. But the
shooting apparently so unnerved
the gangsters that they fled to
a waiting car without picking
up the cash.

Bars have been favourite tar-
gets for these bandits. In a
few weeks, no less than eight
spectacular middle West type of
robberies in the city of Buenos
Aires and its outskirts made
bar tenders panicky. A gang of
four (normally there are three
active members and one car-
driver) would enter an out of
the way bar when patrons were
few and the till well stocked.
Armed with pistols, they shout
"hands up everyone," put the
patrons against the wall, search
them for their peso and pocket
the day's takings from the till.
Only in one case did the vic-
tims make any serious efforts to
resist.

Before this, scores of taxi
drivers had been robbed. A
couple of men would hire a
taxi, give out all of the way
address and in a dark street
trap the driver with a leather
belt around his neck. Quite a
few drivers who attempted to
resist... died, either strangled
or shot.

The bandits seldom got more
than the driver's day's takings,
but for a long time the potential
victims were so nervous that it
became almost impossible to get
a taxi at night. A few taxi
owners went so far as to place
steel netting between the
driver's seat and the passen-
gers to prevent the belt being
put around him.

The bandits often display
great ingenuity. The director of
a popular orchestra, who had
been intimately connected with
the Peronista regime, was got
out of bed one night by an
authoritative knock at the door.
As he nervously looked out, he
was told: "Open to the federal
police. We come with a search
warrant."

He saw a uniformed police-
man, two civilians looking like
detectives and a waiting car. He
let them in and to win their
goodwill offered them whisky.

"Have you got any firearms
here?" he was asked. The
musician produced a shot gun.

The "policeman" then asked
their host to bring every mem-
ber of the family to the draw-
ing room. Next, the leader said
courteously: "Now, sir, let us
stop this game..."

The intruders locked every
member of the family in an
inner room, searched the house
at their leisure and went off
with about 100,000 pesos (about
1,000 sterling) worth of cash
and jewellery.

On the following day, neigh-
bours with mixed feelings,
were playing the victims and
enjoying the wit of the bur-
glars. "A clever trick which,
fortunately, cannot be played
again," they commented.

But the bandits did strike
again, a few squares away on
the very next night with the
sole difference that this time
they found neither money nor
jewels. All they got was about
800 pesos (8 sterling)—China
Mail Special.

Dock Strike
Settlement
In Sight

New York, Feb. 17
Negotiations were resumed
today between the International
Longshoremen's Association and
the New York Shipping Asso-
ciation apparently settling the
stage for the complete agree-
ment on ending the five-day-old
United States dock strike.

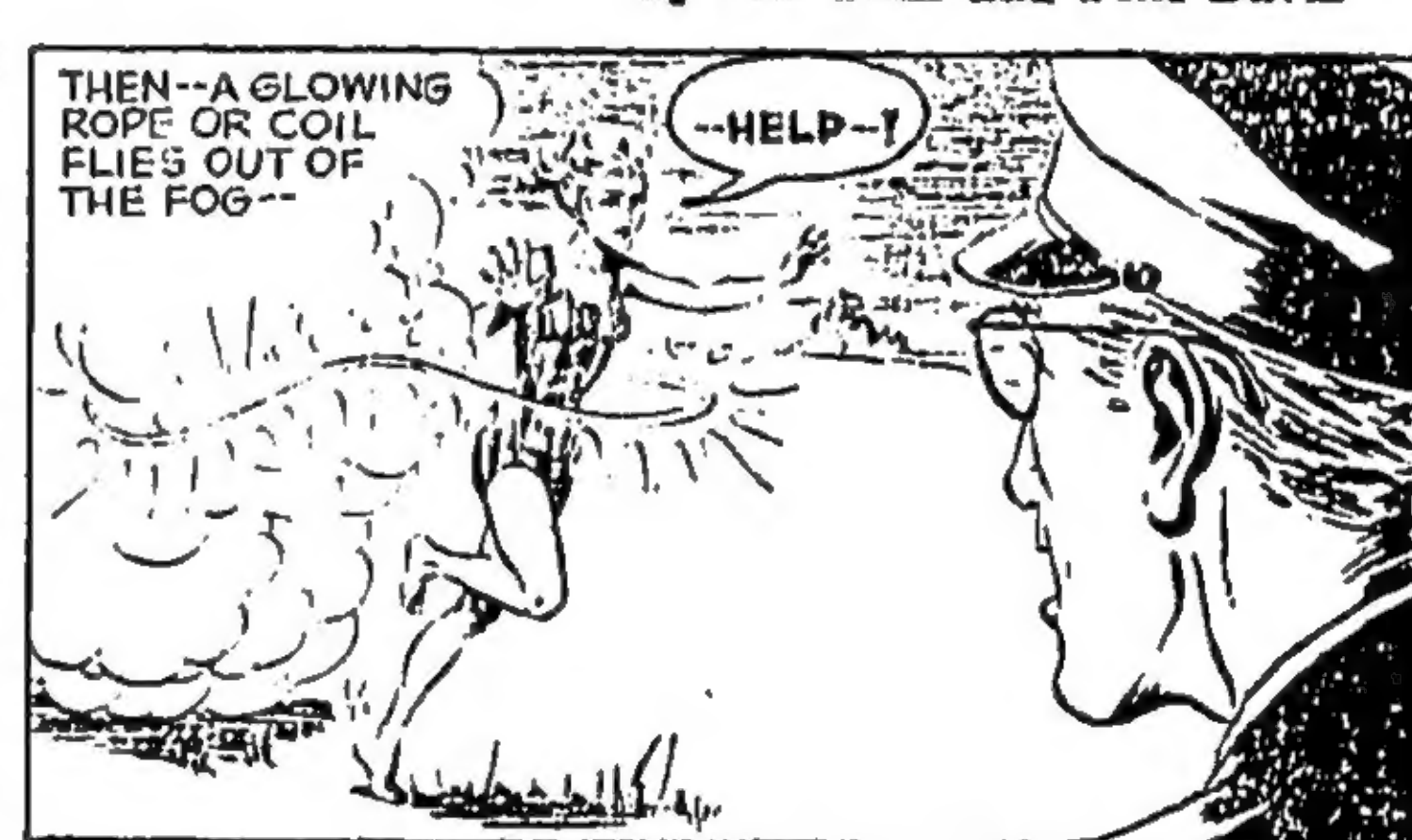
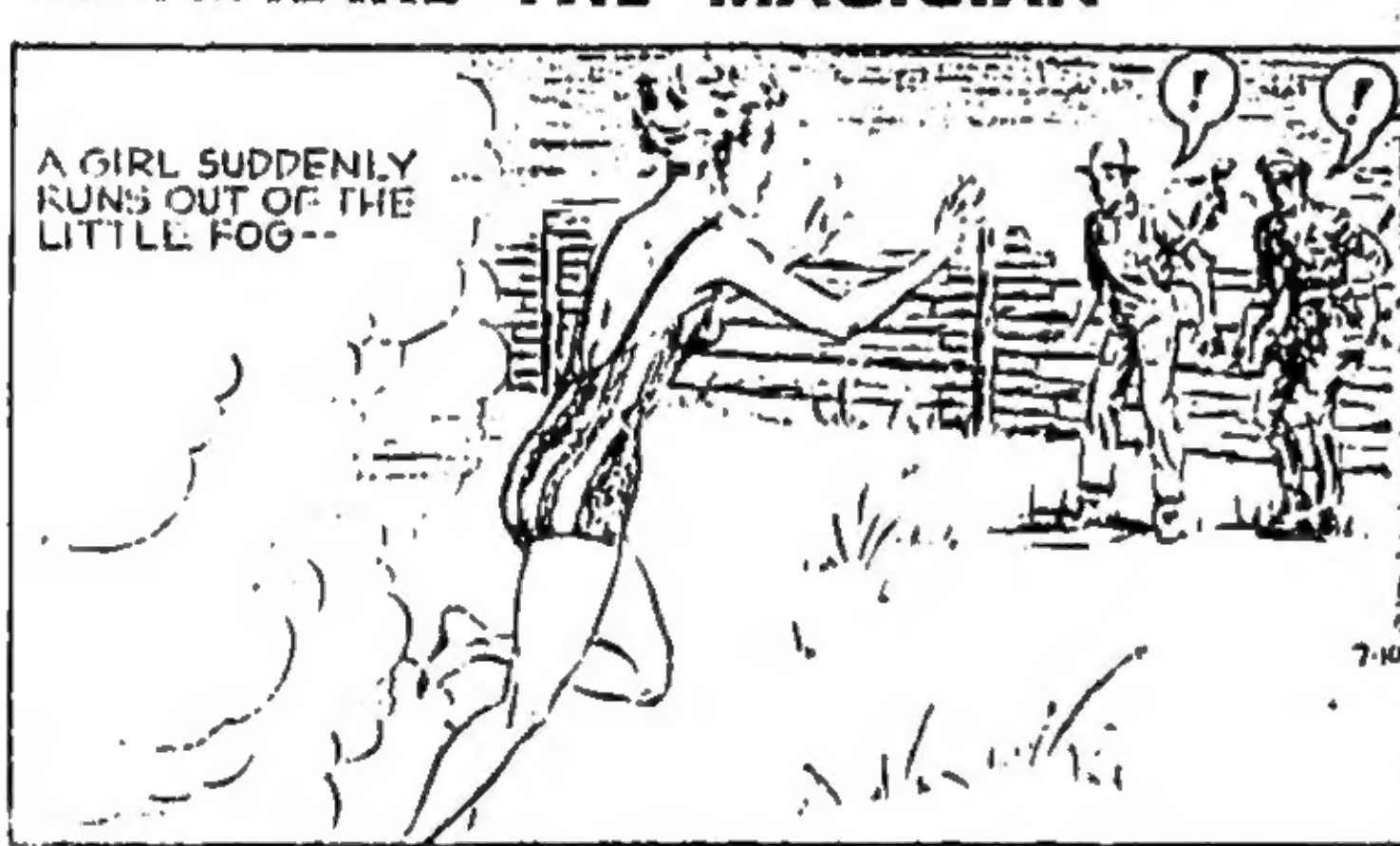
A Federal mediator, Mr
Joseph Finnegan, said last night
the talks were in "the final
stage."

The walkout of 45,000 work-
ers had crippled ports from
Maine to Virginia.

Mr Louis Waldman, counsel
for the Longshoremen's Asso-
ciation commented that "93 per
cent of the issues were settled."
The ship had cost shippers
an estimated three million
dollars (\$1,070,000 sterling) a
day—and brought layoffs in
other industries.—Reuters.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



There's More than Magic
about
CADBURY'S



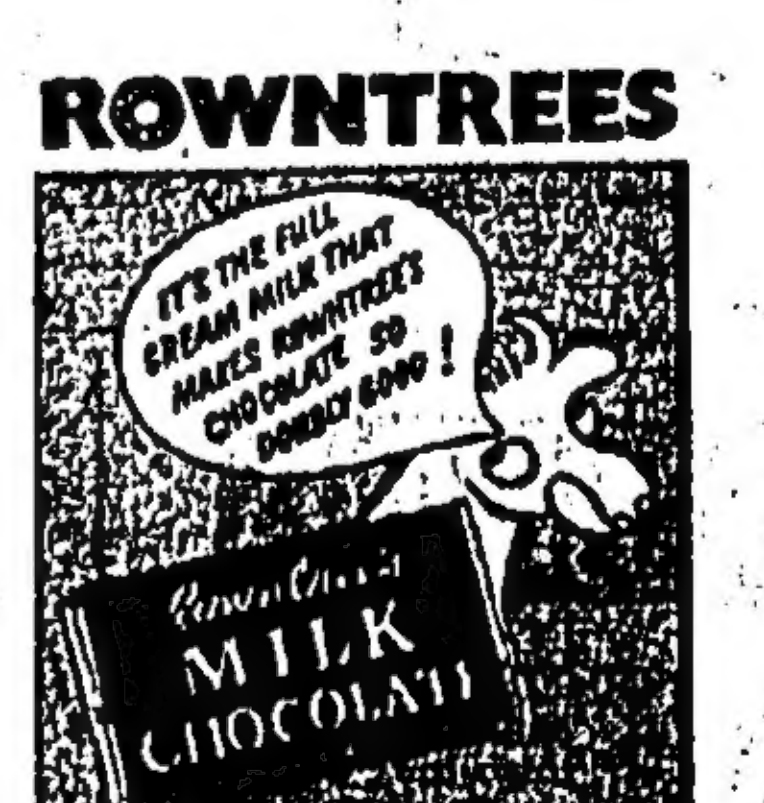
FERD'NAND

By Mik



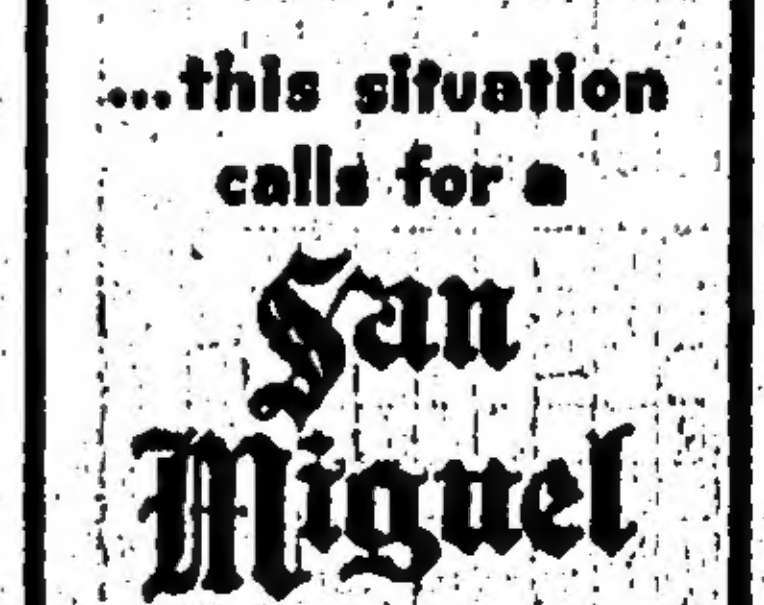
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Caution Shown By American Businessmen

SIGNS OF WEAKNESS IN THE ECONOMY

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Feb. 17.

American businessmen fretted about bust-or-boom last week despite a generally strong economic pattern. More cautious than in months, they worried about many things.

Signs of weaknesses were becoming more evident; jobs harder to find and layoffs are more frequent in other industries. Production cutbacks are in the news more often these days. The cost of living continues to rise, with no end to the wage-price spiral which government experts single out as the No. 1 threat to the country's economic well-being.

Freight loadings are off. Sales of television sets, appliances and textiles are meeting buyer resistance, bringing with it layoffs and production cutbacks.

General Electric Company last week announced it will furlough for seven working days a week from last Thursday some 2,000 workers. Thousands of others have already been laid off in recent weeks and many more are expected to get their furlough notices. Main reason: A heavy accumulation of inventories. Cotton and synthetic producers have been worried over a slumping demand the last two months. One major manufacturer — Deering Milliken & Co. — reduced its operations from a six-day to a five-day operation. Another — Bates Mfg. Co. — announced that it will close its main plant as of April 1, affecting some 350 employees.

Headache

So far the biggest headache appears to be the wage-price spiral. Still edging higher. Despite warnings of leading government officials that the country was heading for economic catastrophe unless labour and management showed restraint in holding the price line. Right now wages are about 8 per cent higher than a year ago, and the end is nowhere in sight. Prices are just about everything else are expected to move upward, adding further to the inflationary pressures. Inflationary fears prompted a threat of possible government controls on wages and prices unless management and labour showed discipline. But this week, financial circles generally discounted this possibility. Some think the government might wait until spring and summer developments before taking any decisive action, if at all. Further, there's no assurance either that the Congress would even consider such economic clamps. It now appears that for the time being at least, the President will confine his efforts toward convincing labour and management to the government anti-inflationary efforts by behind-the-scenes manipulations. But many experts aren't too optimistic about this approach.

An indication of things to come on the price front was that steel prices last week on some items were pegged an average of 3½ per cent higher despite reduced demand. On other items, the increase ranged to four per cent.

Watched Closely

Businessmen watched closely two other segments of the economy last week: inventories and the declining profit margins.

To many it appears that inventory accumulation may have lost some of its appeal, in the face of reduced demand for some goods. Stocks are not too high as yet, but businessmen are concerned when total business inventories get out of line with sales. They remember 1949 and 1953-54 when a too-heavy buildup of stocks forced many to liquidate for needed capital. This shift was a leading factor in the business recession of those years. According to the latest figures available, total business inventories at the close of 1956 were about 7 per cent higher than at the close of 1955. About half of the increase in price index of all replacement costs, since the wholesale price index of all commodities except foods rose about 3.7 per cent. The biggest buildup in recent months was in manufacturing, with large percentage hikes shown by such groups as producers of primary metals, chemicals, petroleum and coal products. The inventory sales ratio, which generally moves in the same direction, dropped from a

top-heavy figure of 1.74 in early 1954 to 1.51 in mid-1955. It edged up to 1.58 at year-end 1956. While no particular level can be pinpointed as a signal, according to the Cleveland Trust Company, "past experience suggests the ratio should be about 1.60 when it crosses the area about 1.60 on the upside." The question of inventories is especially acute to observers who recall that the heavy buildup of over 900,000 unsold cars in early 1956 prompted a pronounced cutback in the industry. It was only when these inventories were worked off toward year-end that activity picked up.

A Jolt

The stock market gave traders a jolt last week. Prices on Monday through Thursday showed a steady decline, a selling wave. Traders considered it a new low ebb in fifteen months since the Dow Jones Industrial average declined for the day by 8.85 points, lowest drop since the Eisenhower era of October, 1955, when it fell 13.27 points. The market showed some resistance on Tuesday and spurted strongly on Wednesday, recouping about 2½ billion in valuations, or about half of the losses of the two previous sessions. At the close on Wednesday, the Dow Jones Industrial average gained 1.32. It was still off 38.91 points from its all-time high on April 6, 1956. It was down 37.33 points from the level at which it closed 1956.

Wall Streeters emphasize that with 70 per cent margins there are no credit excesses in this market. It concedes that the market is reflecting many of the negative aspects of the economy—slight money deflation, the Middle East, pinched profits and prospects of dividend cuts. Many point out that US industry prospects are much better than the market and that a depression isn't in sight. The general belief of the experts was that the market has been overvalued and that from here on it may well rise more easily than it declines.

Many look for the first quarter earnings reports to put further pressure on market prices. Consensus is that many top companies will show narrow profit margins despite possible higher sales volumes. This could mean reduced dividends and that's what investors are most anxious about.

Profit Margin

According to tabulations by the Wall Street Journal, sixty major companies which have revealed their earnings reports for 1956 show a combined profit margin of 6.3 per cent, off considerably from 7.5 per cent, in 1955. Their aggregate sales for the two years were about same, \$1.8 billion for 1956 and \$1.8 billion in 1955. Net profit however, was off about 400 million at \$1,099,000,000.

"The Financial Daily said that rising costs are at fault can hardly be doubted."

A study of government statistics bear out the Wall Street Journal's sampling.

"These show," it noted, "that while total national income production rose 3 per cent and national income increased almost 6 per cent, estimated corporate profits after taxes rose only 2 per cent."

Typical

Typical of the narrowing profit margin is the experience of a number of companies whose reports were disclosed last week. The Sperry and Corporation showed a 20 per cent sales increase in the nine months ended with December. Earnings in

the other hand were only 3 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year earlier. And leaders in the men's clothing industry—actually the fourth largest in sales volume—talked independently of profit margins of one or two per cent at retail, mail and manufacturing levels. The Clark Equipment Co. Inc., which reported sales by 11 per cent but earnings were off 1 per cent in 1956. And last week, American Paper and Pulp Association President David L. Luke Jr. complained that paper producers' profits are being squeezed by higher costs. Some companies, accordingly, would show lower earnings for the first quarter.—United Press.

The Bank Of England Statement

London, Feb. 17.
The Bank of England statement for the week ended Feb. 13, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,022,000,000
Public deposits	10,880,313
Private deposits	297,553,568
Government securities	218,921,622
Other securities	49,074,967
Reserves	65,256,190
Ratio	163,546,729,000

—United Press.

Disconcerting Week For London Stock Exchange

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, Feb. 17.

For a long time now everybody said: "What a week." Always something disconcerting, to this group or that. Something suggesting a strain in the economy which had previously been ignored. Or things have suddenly developed on a scale which seemed "un-English."

Last week the government, in an effort to mop up some of the inflationary excess of short-term borrowing known as Treasury bills, issued 300 million sterling of government bonds, the longest dated ones in the entire gilt-edged list.

Startling, then the January trade returns showed the gap between exports and imports suddenly soaring to 104 million sterling per month in the month of December and November. Finally the Wall Street sharp fall which took stocks to the lowest level since November, 1955, disconcerted London.

Oils Steady

British Governments were pressed for sale, partly from the general confusion. Old Consols fell 8 shillings and War Loan 7 shillings; they are still comfortably above their months lowest levels but they could reach them in a few weeks if they slip and either downward at this rate.

Leading industrialists took a lot of punishment. Rolls Royce took the most punishment with a fall of 8 shillings. Associated Electrical Industries lost 1 shilling 9 pence and a whole lot of others, like Imperial Chemicals, Ford Motors, and Woolworths, lost about a shilling. Shares with an atomic future were steadily bought with Reynolds up 2

US Will Hold Trade Talks With 20 Nations

Washington, Feb. 17.
The United States will hold unprecedented consultations with about 20 nations this year regarding the possibility that they may liberalize restrictions on their dollar imports, the State Department announced.

In June, talks will be held with Sweden, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Austria, Germany and France, officials said.

In October, Turkey, Finland, Brazil, Australia, South Africa, Japan, the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Pakistan, New Zealand and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will be consulted.

Government officials said the United States would not force the issue if the countries concerned demonstrate that they would have great difficulty in liberalization.

Since 1953, many European nations have progressively liberalized their imports from the dollar area. It will be the aim of the coming talks to see what more can be done about removing restrictions.

Officials said these consultations were decided upon at the last GATT meeting and are unprecedented in scope. Similar discussions have been held on a more limited scale, they said.—United Press.

The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, Feb. 17.
The Bank of France statement for the week ended Feb. 7, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,204,302,420 francs
Total other currencies	92,300,000,000
Reserves	32,071,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,022,000,000
Public deposits	10,880,313
Private deposits	297,553,568
Government securities	218,921,622
Other securities	49,074,967
Reserves	65,256,190
Ratio	163,546,729,000

—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET REVIEW

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, Feb. 17.

Cotton futures started the week on lower ground and remained on the defensive for the rest of the period.

At Friday's close the list ruled two to 36 points—10 cents to \$1.85 a bale—lower than the preceding week, with new crop deliveries showing the widest losses.

The unexpectedly low government support basis for the 1957 crop, announced over the weekend, touched off a wave of liquidation and stop loss selling on Monday, driving the market down \$3 a bale before the pressure leveled off.

The interim loan rate, fixed at 77 per cent of parity, figured out to 28.15 cents a pound for middling 1/8 inch cotton, and between \$1.55 and \$1.60 cents a pound for middling one-inch cotton. New crop months were selling about 1½ to 1¾ cents a pound over the tentative loan base.

REGAINED

After first impact of liquidation was spent, new crop months regained part of the lost ground for several reasons: 1. Possibilities that the interim rate may be raised later after a complete study of the supply outlook is completed; 2. Chances that the mid-July parity, on which the final loan rate will be figured, may be higher as a result of inflationary forces apparent in the national economy; 3. Possibilities that the lower loan rate will divert a greater average into the soil bank programme.

Department of Agriculture reports indicated expectations that impending under the soil bank might reach 3,500,000 acres. On that basis, and reflecting multiplying reports about the urgent need for moisture in important growing sections of Texas-Oklahoma, statisticians commenced to scale-down estimates on future production prospects.

Old crop deliveries, operating under separate influences, turned irregular after March reached a new high for the season. Subsequent spot month liquidation reflected a day before first notice day on Thursday. A small increase in the certificated stock, with possibilities for further additions to the deliverable stock, and the discouraging slow trade in textiles, with accompanying reports of increasing mill curtailment, were upsetting factors late in the week.—United Press.

Japanese Cotton Mills Set Record High

Tokyo, Feb. 17.
Japanese mills (cotton) set new postwar highs in their production of yarn and textiles in 1956, the Japan Cotton Spinners Association revealed today.

A total of 1,017,592,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 3,300,521,000 square yards, the Association said.

The textile output was 17.3 per cent, more than the 1955 production. The Association published the figures in a review of the cotton industry situation both in Japan and abroad in the last quarter of 1956 and its prospect for the first quarter of this year.

Japanese cotton yarn exports during the fourth quarter of last year jumped by 18.7 per cent over the preceding three-month period to 6,448,000 pounds. Textile exports increased by 47.8 per cent to 381,607,000 square yards.

Total exports for 1956 were 27,294,000 pounds of yarn and 1,402,669,000 square yards of textiles. The Association estimated that cotton textile exports during the first quarter of this year will average more than 100,000,000 square yards a month.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$870,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Share	Buyers	Sellers	Price
HONGKONG BANK	1020	1040	3 1/2 @ 1025
HSBC BANK	1020	1040	20 @ 1047 1/2
INDUSTRIAL	1020	1040	100 @ 30
UNION	1020	1040	20 @ 1047 1/2
WATERBURY	1020	1040	100 @ 30
WATERBURY	1020	1040	100 @ 30

DOCKERS, ETC. 101 103 100 @ 102

K. Wharf 101 103 100 @ 102

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WALL STREET MAKES A COMEBACK

By ELMER WALZER

New York, Feb. 17.

The stock market plunged to new lows since 1955 during the past week on a series of adverse factors and rallied practically all the way back when these fears were deflected.

There were three outstanding sessions. On Monday, industrials broke 8.85 points, most since Dec. 10, 1955 and rails fell 4.82 points, most since Sept. 26, 1955.

On Wednesday the 732 point industrial average recovery was the widest since Dec. 3, 1955. Industrials spurted another 0.61 points on Friday.

Other averages followed a similar trend but didn't keep pace with industrials. Rails finished the week at 143.09 off 1.01 points and utilities 60.69 off 1.27 points. The General average lost only 0.53 point.

The Tuesday lows were the lowest since Oct. 19, 1955, for industrials. Since Jan. 18, 1953 for rails and since Jan. 21, 1957 for utilities.

Active Week

Trading for the week was the most active since the short week of Jan. 4 on a daily average basis.

Here are the reasons for the decline and what happened to them later:

1. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey's recent statement that there will be a half curling depression if the budget isn't cut.
Late this past week, Humphrey said he saw no signs of an economic recession.
2. Threat of government controls on business and restrictions on labour. Officials said that there were no controls contemplated.
3. Investigation of the oil industry on prices and sending oil to Europe. Later government said it was moving to Europe satisfactorily and the oil probe seemed to fizzle.
4. Fears of a budget cut that later seemed to be out of the question.
5. Talk of business sliding in important sectors such as autos, steels, and construction. The auto industry perked up this past week and is now ahead of last year in number of cars produced.
Steel experts looked for a high rate through the year with prospect of a record high for 1957.

Wider Gains

At the close of the week a total of 541 issues out of the 1,386 traded closed with gains. There were 653 losers and 192 held unchanged.
Among the wider gains made for the week: Bath Iron Works 4½; Alcoa 3½; Chrysler 4½.

NAMESAKES

Answers: 1—Wartime, 2 Recording, 3 Programmes, 4 Fame, 5 Variety, 6 Christmas, 7 Father, 8 Entertainment, 9 Broadways, 10 Films, 11 Comedian, 12 Parody, Tommy Handley (of "Itma" fame).

EXPRESS ANNUAL

\$10

from South China Morning Post Ltd.
HONG KONG & KOWLOON

JOHN HASTIE & CO., LTD.
SHIPS STEERING GEAR.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
R.R. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

SHEAFFER'S
Skrip

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Granny's Present

NOT so long ago Hilda's lot would have been to wear a lace cap, a cameo brooch, and masses of rustling satin and to sit all day in an easy chair in an airless room, pontificating on the wretched pass to which things had come. That would have been her role as grandmother, in the little grey house in Kentish Town that was her home.

But grandmothers have outstripped their granddaughters in the race to total freedom, and nothing is more complete than their emancipation.

The dropped catch

NO one, seeing Hilda, trousersed in stout blue serge, hurrying baggage and parcels about at Euston station, in her job as porter, could have thought of her, immediately, as a grandmother. Yet she was. And one trait she possessed that grandmothers always have—she doted upon her grandchild.

So that when at Euston a parcel burst open as it was slung vigorously from one porter to another, and toys spilled out, Hilda's first thought, amid the screams of "butterfingers" and the laughter, was not for the consignee or the consignee, but for her grandchild. She helped herself to a dozen plastic toys.

Foolish

SHE was clumsy, and she was caught. At Clerkenwell court she explained, "I was foolish," she said. Her husband added his explanation. "She loved the baby so much," he said, "so she took the toys for the baby, I suppose, and..."

"This woman has been a porter since 1942," a policeman said to the magistrate, Mr. T. F. Davis. "Before that, she was a mineral-water filler. There are no previous convictions."

Hilda was fined £10. She would get a receipt for the fine. She could decide that before her grandchild, make it do instead of a present. And perhaps point a moral to accompany the gift.

HK's AIRPORT

Singapore, Feb. 18. Mr. J. Muspratt-Williams, Director of Civil Aviation in Hongkong, arrived in Singapore yesterday on a four-day visit.

Mr. Muspratt-Williams said Hongkong's Kai Tak airport would have a runway longer than the one at Singapore airport by August next year.

E. German Workers Show Restiveness

Berlin, Feb. 17. East German Communists said today restive workers are demanding a five-day week and more food.

The economic demands, coupled with anti-Communist political discontent, were seen as posing the greatest threat to the Soviet zone's Communist government since the Hungarian revolt broke out.

The Communist leaders so far have managed to repress the widespread demands for democracy and political reform that have swept the zone since Hungary revolted and Wladyslaw Gomulka returned to power in Poland.

But Western observers predicted that if anti-Communist feeling were to be aggravated by economic discontent, a potentially explosive situation could arise.

The workers' new economic demands were disclosed today by the official Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at 4.15 p.m. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

- MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18**
- By Air: Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Japan, Canada, 4 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
- TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19**
- By Air: Peking, Shanghai, Kanton, Hankow, 7 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Thailand, Cambodia, 9 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: India, China, France, Noon. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Australia, New Zealand, 1 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: Philippines, 1 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Malaya, Indonesia, 2 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: Formosa, 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Japan, 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
- WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20**
- By Surface: China, People's Republic, 7 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: Burma, India, 11 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Malaya, Netherlands, Germany, France, direct, 2 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: Australia, New Zealand, 4 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Philippines, 4 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: Macao, 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
- THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21**
- By Surface: China, People's Republic, 7 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Air: India, Pakistan, Iraq (P. India), Persia via Karachi, 3 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 - By Surface: Macao, 6 p.m. 4.15 p.m.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Hello, Sis? The doctor caught cold from one of his patients—do you remember what grandma used to mix with that goose grease?"

Governor Pays Visit To Local Factories

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, accompanied by Mr. H. A. Angus, Director of Commerce and Industry, this morning toured three factories in Tokwawan, inspecting the manufactures of thermoflasks, torchcases and gourmet powder.

The three factories visited by the Governor were the Freezinhott Bottle Co. Ltd., at 73, Chi Kiang Street, To Kwa Wan Road, the Hongkong Chiap Hua Manufactory Co. (1947) Ltd., at 85, Kwei Chow Street, and the Tien-Chu Ve-Tsin Chemical Industries (H.K.) Ltd., of 72 Pak Tai Street.

At the thermoflask factory, His Excellency was met by Mr. D. C. Bartly, Assistant Director of Commerce and Industry (Administration). Mr. W. E. Man-son, Trade Officer (Industry), Mr. V. C. Bond, Chief Labour Officer, and Mr. C. Y. Tung, chairman of the factory, Mr. John Tung, managing director, Mr. K. U. Koo, assistant manager, and Mr. H. Y. Tung, factory manager.

His Excellency was particularly interested in the glass making department where the thermoflask containers are manufactured. His Excellency saw the raw materials being mixed and fed into a continuous glass melting oil fired tank, then molten glass being blown, shaped and moulded into bottles of two sizes.

The Governor was then conducted to the vacuum bottles department and the various workshops, and saw a display of the factory's products.

CHIAP HUA FACTORY

At the Chiap Hua factory, His Excellency was received by Dr. Lam Chi-tung, chairman, Mr. C. C. Cheng, general manager, Mr. Daniel H. Lam, factory manager, Mr. David S. C. Lam, manager of the flashlight section, and Mr. Paul J. Evans, "Ray-O-Vac" torches, Hongkong manager.

He visited the machine shop, the brass making shop, the workshops where seamless torch cases were being formed, buffed and polished and chromium plated. At the assembly shops, His Excellency observed how various small components are assembled and carried out on conveyor belt system, terminating with inspection and packing.

His Excellency then proceeded to the chemical factory where he was met by the chairman, Mr. T. C. Woo, Mr. Lee Shing-feng, manager, and other staff members.

At the gourmet powder division, His Excellency watched dried wheat gluten being cooked with hydrochloric acid and water, filtered and evaporated, crystallised and then processed to the gourmet powder.

His Excellency also toured the electro-chemical division, the boiler room, the hydrochloric acid plant, and the bleaching powder tower.

19 ON TRIAL FOR ALLEGED RIOTING

The trial of 19 young men accused of taking part in the riots at Tsun Wan on October 11 and 12 last year started before Mr Justice C. W. Reece and a special all-male Jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The accused are Wong Shek-chun, Leung Yuk, Chong Shek-shan, Lau Wai-keung, Yuen Wing-sum, Ko Pui-kong, Yiu Ching-fai, Chung Yuen-pak, Lam Pui-tao, Mau Man-keung, Cheung Yiu-yin, Leung Chee-hung, Yip Kam-hung, Chiu Sung-foon, Chong Tung, Leung Chung, Tsang Yiu-man, Chiu Noi and Chan Sai-hung.

The first 15 are charged with rioting outside the South Textiles factory on October 11. All the accused, except Leung Chee-hung, are charged with rioting on October 11 outside the Pao Hsing cotton mills. The first six accused are further charged with rioting on October 12 outside Tsun Wan police station.

The accused Chong Tung and Leung Chung are also charged with rioting outside the South Textiles factory on October 12.

Tsang Yiu-man and Chiu Noi are also charged with rioting on October 12 outside the Kowloon Textiles Corporation factory.

Mr. V. L. J. D'Aiton is defending first, second, sixth, ninth, 15th, 16th and 18th accused, instructed by Mr. P. L. Lam, of P. L. Lam and Co., and the 10th accused, on instructions of H. K. Woo and Co.

Mr. D. N. E. Rea, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Divisional Detective Inspector M. O'Brien.

BIG CROWDS

Mr. Rea told the jury that the case arose out of the riots in Tsun Wan on October 11 and 12. Evidence would be given that there were several hundred of people engaged in the disorders.

The Crown's case was that the 19 in Court were among those who took part.

The area in question, he went on, extended to the west of Tsun Wan police station and included a number of factories.

Mr. Rea said he thought the jury would be satisfied on the evidence that there were riots there at the time as alleged.

The main issue for them was whether or not each of the accused had been identified as having participated in them.

In some cases, he said, evidence of identification would be given by a number of Police officers in respect of one accused. In other cases, only one officer saw one accused.

THE INCIDENTS

Dealing with the incidents in the second charge, Crown Counsel said that on the afternoon of October 11, a group of about 50 Chinese women were seen outside the Pao Hsing factory.

The women, all uniformly dressed, were singing songs and shouting slogans, to the effect that they wanted the factory management to hoist the Nationalist flag.

They were joined shortly after by crowds of men from other mills. The crowd appeared to be angry. They were shouting and swearing. Long poles with Nationalist flags were being planted on the ground in front of the factory.

Mr. Rea said Inspector Moss was the only Police officer in uniform there at the time. He told the crowd not to cause a breach of the peace, but he was disregarded.

The crowd said they wanted flags to be hoisted, crackers to be fired and apologies made. Someone in the crowd shouted, "Burn it, burn it."

Inspector Moss went to Tsun Wan Police Station and came back with three sections of policemen, Crown Counsel said. By this time, the crowd had increased to several thousands.

PEOPLE CHASED

Some were carrying sticks, stones. Small paper flags were being distributed. Other people were being chased and beaten.

Mr. Rea said Inspector Moss tried to reason with the crowd and ordered several baton charges. They were ineffective. A number of policemen were posted in front of the factory gate.

The roadway was blocked with rocks and other obstructions. The crowd attacked and injured a motorcyclist and his pillion rider. The motorcyclist was damaged.

Crown Counsel said the crowd then turned their attention to a private car and land rover and burned them. An attempt was made to set fire to a Police vehicle.

The crowd broke into the cotton factory and some material was burned. Inspector Moss received certain instructions and returned to the police station.

Regarding the first charge, Mr. Rea said Inspector Moss would say that when he went to the South Textiles factory on the evening of the same day he saw the road was blocked by a large

Court Told About...

EARLY MORNING CHASE

The story of a chase after a man carrying a bundle of clothing in the early hours of the morning in Diamond Hill was told when a 32-year-old unemployed, Chiu Fai, appeared on trial charged with burglary and larceny before Mr. Justice C. W. Reece in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The chase was later taken up by a Kaitong watchman and the man was eventually caught when he ran into the arms of two detective constables. The bundle of clothing was said to belong to the inmates of a house which had been broken into.

Accused is charged with breaking and entering the dwelling house of Cheung Chong and stealing 14 articles of clothing and a wrist-watch, belonging to Cheung and two other persons at 4.15 a.m. on December 17, last.

Mr. D. E. Greenfield, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Det. Sub-Inspector Chan Siu-shun. Accused is not represented by counsel.

AM AWAKENING

Mr. Greenfield said that the principal complainant, Cheung Chong, lived in a small detached house in Diamond Hill with some relatives.

On the night of December 17 Cheung went to bed but shortly after 4 a.m. he was awakened by a sound like something being dragged along the floor.

Crown Counsel said that Cheung went outside on to the verandah and saw a man holding a bundle of clothing in his hands. Cheung identified the man as the accused.

Accused fled from the house followed by the complainant. After a short chase accused threw down a bundle of clothing which "was picked up by the complainant who then gave up the chase. The clothing was taken back to his home and was identified as belonging to himself and his relatives.

Mr. Greenfield said that during the chase complainant shouted as he ran after the accused. This attracted the attention of a Kaitong watchman who took up the chase after complainant had stopped.

HAD CROWBAR

Accused, was carrying a crowbar and was alleged to have threatened the watchman with it. The watchman struck the accused on the head.

It also appeared that the accused again made some threatening gesture with the crowbar and upon this he got away from the watchman for about 10 yards and then ran into the arms of a couple of detective constables, said Crown Counsel.

The accused was searched and in his trousers pocket was found a woman's wrist-watch which was identified by an inmate of the house.

Mr. Greenfield said that a broken piece of steel window frame was found near Cheung's house.

Hearing is continuing.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS

The Directors of The Hongkong Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd., announced that, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held some time in April, they will recommend, subject to audit, the payment of a final dividend of ten cents per share and a bonus of twenty cents per share on 2,000,000 shares.

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Broke Taxicab Window

Private Wilfred Hewitt, 20, of the Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RA, was found guilty in 200 to be of good behaviour for two years by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning for damaging a taxi window.

He was also ordered to pay for the damage amounting to \$235.

The prosecution said Hewitt and another soldier yesterday morning hired a taxi to go to North Point. When near the Supreme Court building, Hewitt turned around and broke the rear window with a bottle.

Hewitt's superior officer said defendant had a good character and was an efficient soldier.

New Leader For Orchestra

Fred Carpio, a well known local professional musician will make his debut as leader of the Hongkong Concert Orchestra at the Promenade Concert at the Ritz next Sunday.

The Concert Orchestra has again acted wisely in choosing a professional man as their leader, whose proven ability will undoubtedly be a great asset to the orchestra's string section.

Appearing for the last time with the orchestra will be the musicians from the band of the Royal Marines, and the musicians from the Northants Regiment, all of whom have given valuable support to the orchestra during the past two years.

Mr. Carpio said he would say that when he went to the South Textiles factory on the evening of the same day he saw the road was blocked by a large